THE Bombay Gazette AND INDIAN DAILY NEWS.

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FOR LONDON.

To sail about the 25th proximo.

THE fine A 1 Teak Frigate-built Ship CESPATRICK, 1,296 Tons register, J. A. ELDRIDGE, Commander, will have accommodation for Passengers, and carries an experienced Surgeon. For particulars, plan of Cabins, &c., apply to W. NICOL & Co., Agents.
Bombay, 10th December 1862.

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Bombay, 24th December 1862.

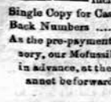
FOR LONDON.

TO SAIL ABOUT THE 3RD FEBRUARY.—The fine A 1 ship DANIEL RANKIN, ALEXANDER MILLER, Commander, carrying an experienced Surgeon, has still several Cabins disengaged. Apply to CURSETJEE SHELLER, or to GREY & Co.

FOR HODEIDA AND JUDDAH.

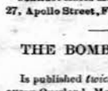
THE fast sailing Ship MARIA GREY, P. L. JONES, Commander, will sail for the above Ports about the 5th February. Her calling at Aden should sufficient inducement offer. For Freight only, and further particulars apply to MIRZA ALI MAHOMED KHAN, H. H. the Nizam's Ships Agency, Turkish Consulate, Mahomed Ali Street, Bombay. MAHOMED TAKEY.
20th January 1863. For Ali Mahomed Khan.

FOR PERSIAN GULF AND BUSSORA.



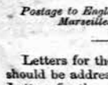
THE "MARGARET JANE" will leave for the above Ports on WEDNESDAY next, the 4th proximo. For Freight and Passage, apply to DAVID SASSOON & Co.
Forbes Street, 30th Jan. 1863.

FOR SURAT.



THE new and fast sailing Screw Steamer TELEGRAPH, Captain SHEPHERD, will be despatched to Surat on SATURDAY, the 31st instant, at 11 P.M. For first class Passage, apply to Messrs. MANOCKJEE LIMJEE & Co., below Messrs. LECKIE & Co., Rampart Row.
For Deck Passage and Freight, apply to the manager at the Steamer's office, Rustom Gate Street.
Bombay, 28th January 1863.

FOR SURAT AND GOGO.



THE new and fast-sailing Screw Steamer TAPTEE, THOMAS ELLIS, Commander, recently arrived from England, has very superior accommodation for First Class Passengers, and will be despatched for the above ports, on SATURDAY next the 31st instant.
For Freight of Goods, Specie, and Passengers, apply to the Manager, opposite to Kavakhana's Lane, Bazar Gate Street, Fort.

FOR SURAT.

THE new and well-known Steamer MOUNTSTUART ELPHINSTONE, I. D. LOWE, Commander, will start for the above Port, on SATURDAY, the 31st instant, at 11 A.M.
For Freight or Passage, apply at the Steamer's Office, next to Bazar Gate.
Bombay, 29th January, 1863.

Houses, &c. to Let.

TO LET.—A new, commodious and airy House in Hornby Row, on the site of the old European General Hospital, suitable for a large office or family residence. Apply to JEWAJEE MANEKJEE on the premises.
Bombay, 28th December 1862.

TO BE LET, FROM 1ST FEBRUARY NEXT.—The House, No. 28, in Medow Street, now occupied by Messrs. Chesson & Woodhall, Booksellers. Apply to BURJORJEE NUSSERWANJEE, Milliner, at the Premises.
Bombay, 15th January 1863.

TO BE LET.—A small HOUSE, in Bake-house Lane, Fort. Apply to Messrs. LEGGATT & Co., Rampart Row.

TO MESSES AND OUTSTATIONS.—MESSRS. TREACHER & Co. beg to intimate the arrival of a large increase of Mess and General Stores, and at the same time would observe that they are desirous to extend this branch (Mess and General Stores) of their business for which they now possess every facility, their supplies being personally selected by Mr. Treacher in England, and from the fact of so large a consuming business with so many Messes establishments they can ensure a constant freshness of stock which they now purpose offering at as low rates as possible consistent with first class guaranteed articles. Messes allowed 10 per cent discount after prompt payment.
Messrs. TREACHER & Co., Bombay—The Fort and Byculla.
October 16th 1862.

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Angolas, Gauze, and Thread Under-Shirts.
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Ladies and Gentlemen proceeding to England will find the above cheaper than any other House can supply the an.
Orders from Outstations should be accompanied by a remittance or reference for payment in Bombay.

Notices.

NOTICE.—Consignees of Cargo per *Mornington*, Captain J. GUTHRIE, are requested to send off boats for their cargo as it comes to hand, otherwise it will be landed at the risk and expence of the concerned.
Captain Guthrie will not be responsible for the condition or contents of any packages after they have left the Ship's deck.
W. NICOL & Co., Agents.
Bombay, 28th Jan. 1863.

NOTICE.—The Elphinstone Land and Press Company's Tug Steamer PEHLWAN, 70 tons, 60 H. P. not being at present required is available for to wing or other purposes. For particulars apply to W. NICOL & Co.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.—Tenders are hereby invited for the construction of Three Blocks of Buildings in the Elphinstone Circle, on the Bombay Green, consisting of the Offices of Messrs. Ritchie, Steuart and Company, Messrs. W. Nicol and Company, and Messrs. Grey and Company.
Drawings, Specification, and conditions of contract, &c., will be on view on and after THURSDAY next, the 29th instant, at the Office of the Undersigned, in Messrs. Ritchie, Steuart and Company's present premises.
Tenders will not be received after the 10th proximo, and no contractor need apply who is not prepared to deposit security to the amount of Rs. 30,000 for the due completion of the works according to an agreement, the form of which can be seen at the Office of the Undersigned.
Those interested do not bind themselves to accept the lowest, or any tender.
JAMES G. T. SCOTT.

CAUTION.—A CHEQUE, drawn on the Bank of Bombay, by Cowasjee Jehangeer, Esquire, payable to Colonel Rivers or bearer, No. 56696 dated 20th January 1863, for Rupees 21,942, has been lost; payment has been stopped at the Bank.
WALTER SCOTT, Major-General,
Chief Engineer at the Presidency.
Bombay, 23rd January 1863.

LOST! 300 RUPEES REWARD.—Between the 15th and 20th January, a BANK OF BOMBAY NOTE for Rs. 1,000, was paid by mistake for a Bank Note of Rs. 10, in one of the European Mercantile Offices in the Fort.
Whoever brings the same back to C.C. *Gazette* Office, will receive a REWARD of Rs. 300, and whoever can give such information as will lead to the recovery of the Note will receive a Reward of Rs. 150.

MR. G. W. HEALEY retires from our Firm, and his Interest and Responsibility cease from this date.
STEARNS, HOBART & Co.
Bombay, 1st January 1863.

COORLA SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY, "LIMITED."

THIRD CALL OF Rs. 1,000 PER SHARE ON THIRD ISSUE.—Notice is hereby given, that Shareholders of the Coorla Spinning and Weaving Company, "Limited," are required to pay a THIRD CALL of Rs. 1,000 per Share on THIRD ISSUE, in the Commercial Bank of India, within 21 days from the date hereof, where usual receipts will be granted for the same.
Bombay, 15th January 1863.

MASONIC BALL.

A MASONIC BALL will be given in the TOWN HALL, Bombay, under the auspices of LODGE "PERSEVERANCE" on FRIDAY, the 30th January, 1863. All Masons are requested to join.
Subscription, 20 Rupees each.
Only Masons will be permitted to subscribe, and no Mason can be admitted as a Guest.
Each Subscriber will be allowed to invite three Ladies, or 2 Ladies and 1 Gentleman.
Coll Rupees will be charged for each additional Guest.
Application for Tickets, with subscription and names of Guests, to be sent to the undersigned before the 26th January.
By order of the Ball Committee,
C. JONES, Secretary and Treasurer.
No. 5, Grant Buildings, 6th January, 1863.

EAST INDIAN RAILWAY.—The East Indian Railway Company having nearly completed the work for which their River Transport Flotilla was constructed, are prepared to accept Tenders for all or any portion of the same It consists of eight Steamers built and engined by the firm of Messrs. Robt Stephenson & Co., of Newcastle-upon-Tyne,—of Five Steamers built or purchased in India—of Eight Iron Barges, built in England by Messrs. Robt. Stephenson & Co., and Messrs. Vernon & Co., and of a large number of River Sailing Boats built or purchased both in England and India.
Full particulars may be obtained of, and Tenders for the whole or any part, will be received up to the 1st May, 1863, by EDWARD PALMER, Esq., the Company's Agent at Calcutta, who is empowered to accept from time to time such tenders as may be considered satisfactory.
D. I. NOAD, Secretary.
Alderman's Walk, New Broad Street, E.C.,
London, 17th November, 1862.

MR. FREDERICK ROWLAND, Army Accoutrement Contractor, Bellasis Road, Bombay, begs to inform Officers Commanding Corps that he is now prepared to supply every description of Military Accoutrement, Saddlery, &c., Brass Waist and Breast Plates, ornamented with Devices embossed or engraved.
Managers of Railway Workshops, Spinning and Cotton Press Factories, and Factories where the Machinery requires Leather Beltings, are informed that Mr. F. R. will undertake to execute orders for every description of Machinery Band, Belts, &c., and has always on hand Leather Dressed and Undressed, also prepared White Raw Hides for Laces.

BRITISH HOTEL.

ADVERTISEMENT.—The Proprietors of the late "British Hotel" having closed their business, take this opportunity respectfully to offer their grateful acknowledgments to the Public and Gentry of Bombay, and Outstations, for the kind support and patronage bestowed upon them for the time they conducted their late Establishment, and at the same time to solicit the favor, that such of their supporters as have bills still left unsettled with them will oblige them with an early remittance to enable them to finally close the accounts.
PESTONJEE SORABJEE & Co.
British Hotel, Lane, Fort, 1st Dec. 1862.

REMOVAL.

MESSRS. EDULJEE RUSTOMJEE SONS, from Apollo Street, No. 17, to the Premises No. 11, Apollo Street Lane, lately occupied as the British Hotel.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.—The undersigned beg to apprise their Customers, and the Public in general, that they have removed from No. 28 to No. 24, Medow Street, next door to TREACHER & Co.'s.
24, Medow Street. CHESSON & WOODHALL

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.—MRS. McAULEY, To First Floor, No. 4, Grant Buildings.

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NOTICE.—THE GREAT SUCCESS attending the sale of McCOMBIE & WRIGHT'S PIANOFORTES has led to the importation of spurious imitations. For the genuine article the public is requested to apply at No. 1, Church Gate. Price Rs. 600. Stands in perfect tune at concert pitch, and gives universal satisfaction.
McCOMBIE & WRIGHT.

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WANTED.—An experienced DIVER. Apply to Messrs EDULJEE RUSJOMJEE SONS, No. 27, Apollo Street Lan

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FOR SALE.—A five Oar fast-pulling Dundee-built Jolly Boat, with Sail, Mast, and Anchors, in good condition. Apply to X. Y. Z., *Bombay Gazette* Office.
17th January 1863.

FOR SALE.—THE BURLINGTON ALBUM, of Pianoforte, Vocal and Dance Music for 1863. Published by ROBERT COCKS & Co., publishers to *Her* Majesty and to the Emperor, Napoleon III.
Bombay Gazette Office.

FOR SALE.—EX-PALE OR YELLOW BAR Soap, at Rupees one per Bar.
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FOR SALE.—Property at Tuticorin, a most desirable plot of Ground suitable for erecting Screws, and the only available frontage to the Beach. For further particulars apply to O. SHAND & Co., Colombo.

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Wrought Iron Cylindrical Ink Tables.
Brass Columns and Heading Rules.
2,000 lbs. Small Pica, second-hand but in good condition.
INK, Red and Green.
For Terms, &c., apply to the Manager of *Bombay Gazette*.

COPPER PLATE PRESS FOR SALE.—A NEW IRON COPPER PLATE PRESS, with Heater, Jigger, Fronting, Blanketing, Ink, Frankfort Black, Strong and Middle Burnt Oil, Whitening, Dabber, Leather, and Canvas, &c. For price, apply at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, 27, Apollo Street, Fort.

FOR SALE.—PATENT ASPHALTIC ROOFING FELT. A light and permanent roofing, impervious to rain, and can be used either alone, or under Tiles Metal, or other Roofing.
Also,
Improved Patent Sheathing Felt. Apply to
LYON BROTHERS & Co.

FOR SALE—A small high pressure STEAM ENGINE, of 7 Horse Power, with Boiler and Fittings complete, the Engine and Boiler is nearly new.
Apply to A. Lazrus, Gun and Pistol Maker, from Edinburgh, in front of the Bombay Spinning Company's Cotton Mills, Tardeo.

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Bombay Gazette Office, Fort.

OPINIONS OF THE PRESS.

"THE BOMBAY ALMANACK AND DIRECTORY FOR 1863."—We have received a copy of this work from the office of the *Bombay Gazette*. This is the 14th annual publication, and is in many respects a step in advance of its predecessors, independently of its position in time. We have here many books in one. There is first book of 73 pages about the Calendar, containing a great deal of information general and special, concering the times and the seasons. Then there is a book of Tables. Then a volume of Financial Statements. Then an English Directory. Then the Acts of the Legislative Council of India. But it were better for us to stop at the outset, and not attempt an enumeration of the multitudinous particulars concerning which this Almanack offers us information. The Tide Tables in the present issue, are said to be most reliable, having been specially prepared. In a word this publication has been got up with exceeding care; and it seems to be all that merchants, military men, Government officials and others could reasonably wish.—*Bombay Guardian, Jan. 3.*

ALMANACK.—We have to acknowledge the "Bombay Almanack" and the "*Times of India* Calendar and Directory," for 1863. Both these volumes are identical, except the outside, and the advertisements. As regards exterior, the former belonging to the *Bombay Gazette* press, has in our opinion the advantage; preserving as it does the modest, unassuming, yet pretty cloth stamp, the gilt elephant and howdah, of our youth; while the *Times of India* has broken out into a gorgeous but ungraceful livery of blue and great ugly staring gilt capitals. Our alphabet is the ugliest in the world, and should be rigidly suppressed whenever ornament is in view.
Turning to the interior we find the same information which is given annually, but with marked improvements. The tides are given with much scientific detail, and we understand with greater accuracy than was formerly attained. The Calendar for the nineteenth century is introduced—an ingenious piece of calculation which we send on a separate sheet. The Army List is entirely in a new form, with a complete Index in large type. Another great improvement over the *Times of India* Directory of last year is that of placing the name of the particular subject at the head of that of the book, at the head of the page, which assists reference.—*Poona Observer, Jan. 1.*

THE "BOMBAY ALMANACK."—If there's one thing more than another commendable to a mercantile and busy people, it is punctuality; but apart from its issue on the promised day, the book under review bears in itself, inherent proofs of the most careful compilation: well-bound, excellently printed, and containing matter of the most varied nature, the *Bombay Almanack and Directory* proclaims itself to all, a Work of Reference absolutely necessary to Indian (and especially *Bombay*) requirements. If you go in for astrology there are the "Cycles" to instruct you; if for astronomical revelations, the principal elements of the solar system and the newly-discovered telescopic planets between Mars and Jupiter. A noticeable feature too, are the Tide Tables, prepared from practical observations in the Harbour.
In the English Directory information concerning the chief officers of State, Law Courts, Bankers, Merchants, Army, Navy, and Cotton Agents is afforded under twenty-three heads.
Then we have the "Acts of the Legislative Council of India" up to the 15th November.
A mass of information respecting the Post Office is compressed into the limited space of half-a-dozen pages.
The rules for the transmission of messages by Electric Telegraph are given.
The Fourteenth Bombay Mortuary Return is given *in extenso*.
The Staff, Table of Fares, Time Table, &c., of the Railway Companies; Tables of Pay and Allowances, and Lists of the Warrant and Non-Commissioned Officers employed in the various Departments are given.
The Covenanted and Uncovenanted Furlough Regulations as well as the Bombay Army and Indian Navy lists appear revised and corrected up to a very recent date, and in the list of Members of the Indian Civil Service we observe a good feature. But the mass of information collected is too great to admit of the special notice of each heading in our columns. In conclusion, we deem it but justice to the compilers to accord them a high meed of praise, and to urge our readers to purchase the book.—*Deccan Herald, Jan. 5.*

THE BOMBAY RUPEE ALMANACK FOR 1863.

Is an abridgement of the above, and contains nearly two hundred pages.

*** *Outstation Orders must be accompanied with an advice of Remittance, or Stamps. By remitting two Annas additional, it can be forwarded to any part of India post-free.*
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THE Bombay Army List, also Her Majesty's Indian Navy List, and the Bombay Civil List, including the Ecclesiastical Establishment. Corrected to 31st December 1862. Now ready, at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, 27, Apollo Street, Fort.

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HOME NEWS, dated 29th Dec., and 3rd January, at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, 27, Apollo Street, Fort.

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IN calling attention to their

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The New Staff Corps Helmet.

Extract from G. O. 16th August No. 855.

"His Excellency takes this opportunity to remark on the diversity of style of Head Dress adopted by Officers of the Staff since the introduction of the Ellwood Helmet. To assist as far as possible in establishing uniformity in this article of dress, a Sealed Pattern of Helmet, on which a White Pugree is to be worn, has been lodged in the Office of the Adjutant General at Poona, as well as at the stations of Messrs. WATSON & Co., Military Outfitters, Bombay, Poona, and Kurrachee, from which Pattern no deviation will be permitted."

Bombay, 30th December 1862.

RUSSELET & Co., WATCHMAKERS, 3, Medow Street.—A new and fresh supply of handsome Jewellery and Watches, received per last Mail.
Also, nice Ladies' Companions, in Russia leather.
Gentlemen's Travelling and Dressing Cases, of the latest pattern.
Opera Glasses, of every kind and description.
Beautiful Mechanical Toys.
Cigar Cases.
A nice assortment of French Novels and Stationery, always on hand.

PIANOFORTE WAREHOUSE.—The undersigned have the pleasure to announce the safe arrival, in excellent condition, of several consignments of *PIANOFORTES* per ships *Talbot* and *Gloriana*. These instruments are universally admired both for their great superiority of tone and handsome exterior. They are manufactured by *Schroder, of* Hamburg, (strongly secured for India) with the extreme compass of 7 Octaves, have all the most recent improvements and are confidently recommended to the notice of the Public.
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Wholesale General Dealers,
No. 1, Church Gate Street.

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Commercial.

BOMBAY DAILY BILL, SHARE, STOCK, AND FREIGHT LIST.

BOMBAY GAZETTE OFFICE,
Friday, 30th January 1863.

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On What Place.	Terms.	Rates.
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Central Bank	250	2½ do.	4 pr.
Commercial Bank	500	3 do.	18 prem.
Chartered Bank of India, A. & China	200	2½ do.	10 per ct. pm.
Chartered Mercantile Bank of India London and China	250	5 do.	80 premium.
Oriental Bank Corporation	250	8 do.	122 pr. ct. pm.
Madras Bank	1,000	4½ do.	75 premium.
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Bombay Spinning & Weaving Co.	5,000	1,000 per share	Par.
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Gold Leaf	" 16-7

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To Liverpool (Cotton)	£4 5s. 0d. to £4 10s. 0d.
" (Seed)	£3 0s. 0d.
To London (Cotton)	£4 0s. 0d.
" (Seed)	£3 2s. 6d.
To China	No enquiry.
To Clyde	
To Hull	
To Calcutta and back	Rs. 20 offered.

(PRICES CURRENT (29th January 1863.)

COTTON at Colaba :

		Per candy
Old Broach, ready	Rs.	395 to 400
Old Surat	"	400 to 405
Old Dholleras, and Bhownuggur	"	405 to 420
New Oomravuttee	"	415 to 417
Old Compta	"	415 to 417
Old Dharwar Sawginned	"	525 to 530
New Barsee, and Nuggur	"	410 to 412
Old Veravul	"	360 to 365
New Khandeish	"	400 to 405
Old Pernaikee	"	370 to 375
New Accola	"	425 to 426
Old Mangalore	"	370 to 375

OPIUM—Malwa, Rs. 1,525 to 1,530.

SEEDS—Linseed, Khandeish ..at Rs. 6-4 to 6-5 per cwt.
Rapeseed, Guzerat " 7-4 to 7-6
Gingelly mixed (Black and White) " 32 to 33
Niger " 38 to 40
" 27 to 28

OPIUM MEMORANDUM FOR THE WEEK ENDING TUESDAY, 27TH JAN., 1863.

PASSES GRANTED.

Years.	Up to 10th Jan. 1863.	From 11th to 17th Jan. 1863.	Total.
AT INDORE.	Chests.	Chests.	Chests.
For 1861-62	...	...	*26,150
" 1862-63	21,574	624	22,198
AT AHMEDABAD.			
For 1861-62	...	...	*42
" 1862-63	3,991	...	3,991

IMPORTED INTO BOMBAY.

Years.	Up to 20th Jan. 1863.	From 21st to 27th Jan. 1863.	Lost on the Road.	Total Imported.
AT INDORE.	Chests.	Chests.	Chests.	Chests.
For 1861-62	...	...	7½	*26,142½
" 1862-63	19,376½	704	½	20,080½
AT AHMEDABAD.				
For 1861-62	...	...	...	*42
" 1862-63	3,721½	139	½	3,860½

EXPORTED BY SEA.

Years.	Up to 20th Jan. 1863.	From 21st to 27th Jan. 1863.	Total.
AT INDORE.	Chests.	Chests.	Chests.
For 1861-62	23,664	75	25,739
" 1862-63	14,338½	1,688	16,000½
AT AHMEDABAD.			
For 1861-62	21	...	21
" 1862-63	2,142½	322½	2,465

DETAIL OF EXPORTS FROM 21ST TO 27TH JAN. 1863.

	Chests.
Of the Season 1861-62.	
Per Steamer *Emeu*	75
Of the Season 1862-63.	
Per Steamer *Emeu*	1,990½
Total	2,065½

N.B.—The Opium Season year commences from 1st October and ends with 30th September.
* During the whole Season.
(Errors excepted)

E. J. JENKINS,
Dy. Commissioner of Customs, Salt, and Opium, P.D.
Bombay, Custom House, 28th January 1863.

SAMUEL SMITH'S ANNUAL COTTON CIRCULAR.

11, MANCHESTER BUILDINGS,
LIVERPOOL, 1st *January* 1863.

THE year 1862 will long be remembered as marking an instructive, yet sorrowful epoch in the history of the Cotton Trade, not only to those directly connected with it, but also to the nation at large.

The danger of a *Cotton Famine*, (arising from the almost entire dependance of so gigantic an industry upon America for the supply of its raw material,) so long predicted as a possibility, and once or twice in recent years threatened as imminent, has at length become a stern reality, which in its disastrous effects, has realized the forebodings of the most gloomy. Accordingly the fluctuations we have to record have been of the most startling and extraordinary character; and since the chief controlling influence throughout the year has been in connection with events transpiring on the other side of the Atlantic, the changes have been so frequent and sudden as to baffle the teachings of the widest experience.

The year 1861 closed just as the panic, caused by the imminence of war between this country and America, had begun to dye away, and with the growing ascendancy of peace prospects, prices had recovered during the last week of the year to within ¼d. per lb. in American and 1d. in Surats of the highest point previously attained, Middling Orleans being quoted 1s., and Fair Dholleran 7¾ per lb. The Stock of all kinds in Liverpool was found to be 622,000 bales, of which 279,000 were American, and 306,000 East India. The Consumption, which at the close of 1860 was esttmated at over 50,000 bales per week, had gradually dwindled under the influence of high prices, and wretched trade in Manchester to about 33,000—considerable distress amongst the operatives being already felt in some districts. The excess of 94,000 discovered in the stock checked the market only for a few hours, and during the first nine days of the new year intense excitement prevailed, the sales during that period averaging over 20,000 per day. On the 9th all doubts as to the intentions of the American Government were dissipated by the announcement of the surrender of Mason and Slidell. This added fresh fuel to the fire—Home Consumers, Speculators and Exporters were equally ravenous—and with sales of 25,000 bales, prices advanced on that day alone ¼d to ½d per lb., bringing Middling Orleans to 13¾d and Fair Dhollerah to 8¾d per lb, the total rise from the lowest point being fully 3¾d in American, and 2d per lb, in other kinds. As might naturally have been anticipated, this feverish and passionate excitement led to a sharp immediate reaction, and was followed by a long period of despondency and stagnation. Within the next fortnight prices receded fully 1d in American, and ½d per lb in East India, and though from this point there was a slight recovery towards the end of the month, it now became painfully apparent to all interested in the Trade, that Stocks in Manchester were still much too large to allow of even the greatly diminished production being taken off at remunerative prices; accordingly short time became more generally adopted, and many mills were closed entirely, thus reducing the Consumption to about 28,000 bales per week. In addition to this real cause of depression, holders were kept in a constant state of uneasiness by a succession of rumours of European mediation in American affairs.

During the next three months the fluctuations were not numerous, and with the exception of a momentary panic early in March, based on hopes of peace from Northern successes, during which Middling Orleans was forced for a few days to 1s per lb, prices did not vary more than ¼d from the basis of 13d for Middling Orleans, and 8d for Fair Dhollerah and Oomrawuttee. The total consumption during this period was computed by the best authorities at not less than 28,000 per week, but the relative proportion of the different kinds had undergone a complete revolution. East India had now usurped the place of honour, for whilst the consumption of American had sunk to 7000 per week, that of Surats had risen to 16,000; Long-stapled kinds were also more freely used, say at the rate of 5000 per week. Near the close of April our market became buoyant, in sympathy with Manchester, and prices improved ¼d to ½d per lb, the month closing with Middling Orleans 13¾ and Fair Surats 8¼d.

But, about the beginning of May, the confidence of holders again received a succession of rude shocks—first, from the renewal of mediation rumours, arising from the visit of the French Ambassador at Washington to Richmond, and then from the unexpected capture of New Orleans by the Federals, creating a general impression that large quantities of Cotton might find their way to that port, and thus become available for European consumption. This again was soon followed by intelligence of the evacuation of Norfolk and Yorktown by the Confederates, and their retreat on Richmond; and with a belief in the failing strength of the South, a sudden return to peace was once more believed highly probable. Under these influences business was almost suspended for a few days, and some sales were forced at 11½d for Middling Orleans, and 7d per lb for Middling Fair Dhollerah, the lowest point of the whole year. Again, however, events speedily demonstrated the futility of all hopes of peace baaed upon the exhaustion or submission of the South, for the next steamer reported the destruction of the entire Stock of Cotton in New Orleans, and along the whole course of the Mississippi, evincing to the world the strength of Southern determination and that no sacrifices were deemed too great by a united people bent on securing their independence. These startling developments at once checked the decline, and prices rapidly recovered, until early in June they had regained what may be regarded as the mean level of the first five months of the year, viz. 13d for Middling Orleans, and 8¼d to 8¾d per lb for Fair Dhollerah.

As this point marks the entrance on a new phase of the year's history, it may be well to pause in our narrative, and rapidly survey the elements of the position.

Since the commencement of the year the public mind had been entirely absorbed by the constantly changing aspect of American affairs, but now the conviction became general that the war must go on indefinitely, and all interested in the Trade concentrated their attention upon the relative position of supply and demand. It was seen that the stock had dwindled on the 13th of June to 285,000, of which 91,000 were American, and 106,000 East India. The quantity of the latter at sea was 224,000, but the bulk of this could not arrive for some two or three months. Meanwhile, consumption was going on at the rate of 28,000 per week, and the export averaged fully 6,000, whilst stocks in the hands of consumers, both here and abroad were reduced to a very low ebb. This prospect was certainly sufficiently alarming, and owing to its having been kept so long in the back ground by other causes, an exaggerated impression of the crisis prevailed, and caused a most extraordinary rush of demand to fall suddenly upon the market.

The Trade, Exporters, and outside Speculators, from all ranks of the community, joined in a general scramble for Cotton, and in their intense eagerness price seemed for the moment almost lost sight of. For three weeks a perfect furor of excitement raged without abatement, and the daily sales averaged 25,000 bales, the rapid diminution of the stock presenting a constantly increasing incentive to speculation. Surats, which had now become the staple both for home and continental consumption, experienced the chief pressure of demand, and as the stock was in so small a compass that it could be turned over in three days' business, prices advanced with a rapidity unparalleled in the experience of the present generation; almost every hour added its quota, and in three weeks the total rise of East India Cotton was no less than 5d per lb. or fully 60 per cent of its previous value, bringing fair Dhollerah from 8¾d to 13¾d, while American had risen only from 13 to 17d. Never in the history of the Trade had Surat been known to approach so nearly to American in value, and as the relative cheapness of the latter became apparent the stream of demand was turned into that channel; and in the next week ending on 11th July American advanced another 1d. bringing Middling Orleans to 18d. for the first time since 1825; whilst Surats, under news of large shipments from Bombay, receded ½d. to ¾d. per lb. The effect of this enormous business was to reduce the estimated stock to 181,000, of which only 54,000, were Surats.

At this stage the Market received a temporary check. Many holders had fixed upon 18d. as the signal for quitting Cotton, and simultaneously with its attainment (perhaps earlier than the most sanguine had anticipated), news of the grave disasters to the Federal armies before Richmond weakened confidence for the moment in the duration of the war. Accordingly, for the next fortnight, prices of American were barely sustained, and Surats lost another ½d. per lb.; but, as the vigorous measures of the Northern Government to increase its forces on the field became known, the hopes of peace vanished. Early in August General confidence revived, and whilst the exceeding smallness of the Stocks presented a tempting bait to Speculators, the Trade were encouraged to fresh operations by unexpectedly good accounts from the East. American was now the general favourite, and advanced with rapid strides, Middling Orleans touching 19½d. by the middle of August. This, however, proved only the prelude to a still more extraordinary movement, for in the following week the rush on the American Stock then computed at 27,000 was so great that prices rose in four days no less than 4d to 4½d. per lb. carrying Middling Orleans over 2s. per lb. Other long staples shared in the advance to almost the same extent, but Surats were kept in check by repeated arrivals, and only gained 1½d. per lb. placing Fair Dholera at 15½d.

The attainment of another definite stage in popular expectations again led to a pause, and for a day or two a sharp reaction occurred; but, owing to the continuance of early arrivals, at 1 day's sight, the large fleet of overdue Bombay vessels was still kept out, so there being no weight of present Stock to ballast the Market, Speculators, emboldened by their recent fabulous profits to regard cotton as an exhaustless mine of wealth, again rushed in, and in the next ten days, with sales of 150,000 bales on a reputed stock of 60,000 Middling Orleans was carried without further check to fully 2s. 6d. per lb. Brazil and Egyptian keeping pace with American, and Surats lagging not far behind—Fair Dholleran touching 19¼ on the 2nd of September.

Thus was realized within five weeks a total advance of no less than 1s. per lb. on all long-stapled descriptions of Cotton, and fully 6d. on East India! the apparent stock being only 57,000, though in reality it must have been considerably greater. The last 6d. of this advance was due chiefly to the operations of Speculators, for the actual deliveries to the Trade during that memorable fortnight were only about 10,000 per week; it should be noted however, that during the whole year Spinners themselves have been amongst the most active of Speculators.

This proved the culminating point of the year, and though 3s. for Middling was freely predicted as within reach, the arrival of a few Bombay vessels on the 3rd of September seemed suddenly to reverse the current of public feeling, and in a moment all were Sellers, looking in vain for Buyers. The tide once turned, prices immediately receded fully 2d. in American and 1d. in Surats; and a few days after, there arrived in gradual instalments, news of the horrible week of butchery near the old field of Manassas, resulting in the complete disorganization of the Northern armies, and their retreat on Washington. Once again the cry was raised that the war was at an end, that the North, utterly broken and exhausted, must make peace on any terms. Business in our market was completely arrested, and to force sales a decline of from 5d. to 6d. from the top had to be submitted to for American and Egyptian, and from 2½d. to 4d. in the various kinds of Surats. It is needless to recount how falacious these hopes of peace proved; but the vigour displayed by the North in recovering from its recent defeats, and M'Clellan's unwonted energy in driving the Confederates out of Maryland, took the nation by surprise, and caused a rally in our market, in which half of the decline was regained in long sales, whilst Surats, owing to large arrivals from the East, recovered only ¾d. per lb.

But more real and permanent causes were at work to depress our Market. The arrival of 270,000 bales East India in a month severely tested the strength of holders whilst it daily became more apparent that the last great advance had entirely overshot the power of Manchester to follow. From all foreign Markets, and most notably from India, the advices received showed only ruinous losses upon shipments of goods and yarn, so that the demand in Manchester was utterly inadequate to absorb even the diminished production. Accordingly mills were daily closed wholesale, and Spinners, where they could realize a profit, sent their Cotton back to Liverpool for re-sale. In the twelve weeks from 29th August to 21st November, the trade deliveries averaged only 9000 per week; and though at the end of this period their reserves of stocks must have been quite exhausted, we cannot estimate the consumption for that time over 15,000 per week. For a short while probably it fell as low as 10,000, or not one sixth in weight of the ordinary consumption of the Trade. The same causes affected Spinners on the Continent, and reduced the exports to a very small compass. Under this complete breakdown of consumption the distress amongst the operatives increased to an alarming extent, and elicited from all classes of the community a truly noble response. The Liverpool Market was also influenced by a continuous succession of mediation rumours, and was thus kept throughout October and November in a state of despondency and stagnation, and with slight occasional rallies prices gradually gave way, until on the 20th of November Middling Orleans was sold as low as 21d, and Fair Dholleran and Oomrawuttee at 14d.

But about this time business in Manchester showed decided symptoms of revival, and as Spinners convinced, that sooner or later the great vacuum of production must induce a better demand, had all along resisted the decline with great firmness than holders in Liverpool, their working margin had gradually increased, until on many articles a profit could be realized. This soon set more spindles in motion, and led to active buying in Liverpool. The appearance of the Trade in our market once more started speculation, and from this time to the end of the year a large business has continued to be done chiefly in Surats, at rapidly advancing prices—the excitement once or twice almost equalling that of June and August—carrying Fair Dholleran once more to the verge of 18d. Egyptians, which at one time were extremely depressed, and Brazil have also advanced considerably, Fair yesterday was worth 25d. American Cotton being almost out of consumption, has not proved to the same extent as other kinds, 25d being at the close of yesterday's business an outside quotation for Middling Orleans. One striking feature of the year's operations is the enormous transactions in East India Cotton to arrive, the business done in this way almost equalling, in some of the periods of excitement, that in Cotton on the spot.

The increase in Consumption during the last six weeks has been very large, and is now variously estimated at from 20,000 to 25,000 per week. As the tendency is generally to exaggerate such sudden changes, we prefer the lower figure, and should divide it as follows:—1,500 American, 4,000 Brazils, Egyptians, &c. and 14,500 East India. This, it may be noted, closely approximates to the average delivery from Liverpool for the whole year—for Great Britain the average weekly deliveries have been 22,000. In turning now to the source whence these supplies have been derived, we find only 72,000 from America; thus proving beyond all quibble, the efficiency of the blockade. India has greatly disappointed expectations, shewing an excess over last year, notwithstanding the stimulus of famine prices, of only some 85,000 bales—1,072,000 against 986,000 last year. The Brazils and Egypt have responded by an excess over 1861 of between 40 and 50 per cent, say 270,000 against 195,000. From all other parts of the world the total receipts are only 30,000 bales.

The Returns of Stock issued to-day have been compiled with the most scrupulous care, and show an excess over our estimates of about 100,000 bales, of which no less than 50,000 are American, some 15,000 Egyptian, and 36,000 East India. This error is due chiefly, no doubt, to the unusually large resales of Cotton on Spinners' account reported as gone into consumption; and to the fact of some large lots having been sent here from London by rail, and thus not included in our Imports. But there is also another cause that may have largely tended to produce it:—in the present uncertain condition of affairs, many Spinners have get into the habit of keeping their reserves of Stock here instead of at their mills, so as to be prepared to sell if necessity should arise; these have all been returned as deliveries to the Trade when bought, but the Brokers finding them in their books at the end of the year, have included them as stock in the official returns. So great an excess, occurring simultaneously with a large Import, has put a sudden stop to business, and sales this afternoon have been made at ¼d. per lb decline both in Surats and American. This increase to our resources for next is certainly matter for national congratulation, and encourages hope that the consumption may be sustained at its present level.

In turning to the future of our Market, the first element in all calculations must of course be the duration of the American struggle. Its present aspect forbids us to hope for its early termination. That the North will speedily be forced to desist, owing to a break down of its financial system, we utterly disbelieve. If the will to persevere hold good, there is no lack of resources; and such is the height of national pride centred on the old Union, and such the exaggerated impression prevailing of its value and advantages, but we believe the Northern States, however they may contribute the mode in which the war is conducted, will be prepared to make any sacrifices thought necessary to secure their object, and this for an indefinite period; whilst when we turn to the South, their indomitable pluck, and the resolute unanimity with which the whole people have borne the privations entailed by the war, together with the intense hatred of the North it has engendered, cancel all hope of their desisting on a basis short of complete independence, or absolute subjugation. The tendency of the war to drift into one for the Abolition of Slavery, in which the additional horrors of servile insurrection might be invoked to aid the North, seems checked by the recent ascendancy of the Democratic party; but the danger still exists, and bught not to be overlooked.

Assuming then, matters at the worst, and no supply from America for another year, in what position does the Cotton Trade of Europe stand? Unless frequent panics paralyze the machinery to secure increased supplies, we may expect—

From India and other parts of the East	1,400,000 bales.
Egypt	200,000 "
Brazil	150,000 "
All other parts	100,000 "
Stock in Great Britain	433,000 "
Held on Continent, say	67,000 "
Total supply for Great Britain and Europe	2,350,000

Allowing 250,000 for Stocks at the end of the year, this would give 2,100,000 for Consumption. Of this the Continent would hardly (in the absence of supplies from other quarters) do with less than 650,000, and allowing 100,000 Export to America, 1,350,000 will be left for our own Spinners, or 26,000 per week. This, it must be remembered, is chiefly Surats, and so would only equal 21,000 chiefly American—about sufficient for two and a half days' full work for the operatives. This is more cheering than might have been expected.

But there is another and very striking way of regarding these facts; the consuming power of world was proved in 1859-60 to be not less than 4,750,000 bales, chiefly American, about equivalent 6,000,000 chiefly East India. Against this we can only see a prospect of little over 2,000,000, or about one-third of the requirements; and as little more that the same proportion has been afforded during the past year, we see the enormous vacuum of Cotton goods that must have resulted from the famine. This exhaustion of stocks must sooner or later induce a demand, which our resources will be quite inadequate to supply, and which only a very high range of prices, both for the raw material and the manufactured article, can reduce within practicable limits. Of course the possible liberation of the American crop will always act as a wholesome check, and we cannot expect immunity from the frequent panics and consequent extreme fluctuations which have marked the course of 1862.

Import of Cotton into Great britain.

	American.	East India.	Brazil, Egyptian, &c.	Total.
1862	72,000	1,973,000	300,000	1,445,000
1861	1,841,000	986,000	208,000	3,035,000
Decrease of Import in 1862				1,590,000

Deliveries in Consumption for Great Britain.

	American.	East India.	Brazil, Egyptian, &c.	Total.
1862	202,000	710,000	237,000	1,149,000
1861	1,690,000	356,000	206,000	2,252,000
Decrease Delivery 1862				1,103,000

Average weekly delivery for Consumption in Great britain.

	American.	East India.	Brazil, Egyptian, &c.	Total.
1862	3,900	13,700	4,500	22,100
1861	32,500	8,800	4,000	43,300
Average weekly decrease in 1862				21,200

Export of Cotton from Great britain.

	American.	East India.	Brazil, Egyptian, &c.	Total.
1862	86,000	440,000	38,000	564,000
1861	263,000	409,000	5,000	677,000
Decrease Export in 1862				113,000

Stock of Cotton in Liverpool 31st Dec.

	American.	East India.	Brazil, Egyptian, &c.	Total.
1862	70,000	260,000	62,000	392,000
1861	279,000	306,000	37,000	622,000
Decrease of Stock 1862				230,000

Stock of Cotton in Great Britain 31st Dec.

	American.	East India.	Brazil, Egyptian, &c.	Total.
1862	79,000	309,000	64,000	444,000
1861	283,000	379,000	38,000	700,000
Decrease of Stock 1862				256,000

Estimated Real Consumption of Great Britain at this date.

	American.	East India.	Brazil, Egyptian, &c.	Total.
1862	15,500	14,500	4,000	20,000
1861	16,000	13,000	4,000	33,000

Quotations for Cotton, 31st Dec.

	Ordinary.	Middling.	Fair.
	1862.		
Orleans, American	22	24½	27
Mobile, American	21½	24	26
Uplands, American	21½	23½	25
Ginned Dharwar, Surat	...	...	20
Broach, Surat	...	...	18½
Dholleran, Surat	...	...	17½
Oomrawuttee, Surat	...	...	17½
Compta, Surat	...	...	16½
Pernam	...	...	24½
Egyptian	...	...	24½
	1861.		
	Ordinary.	Middling.	Fair.
Orleans, American	10½	11½	12¾
Mobile, American	10½	11½	12½
Uplands, American	10½	11½	12¾
Ginned Dharwar, Surat	...	...	9½
Broach, Surat	...	...	8½
Dhollera, Surat	...	...	7½
Oomrawuttee, Surat	...	...	7½
Comptah, Surat	...	...	7
Pernam	...	...	12½
Egyptian	...	...	13

Banks.

CENTRAL BANK OF WESTERN INDIA

INTEREST ALLOWED.

ON Current Deposit Accounts above Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 50,000, repayable on demand, at 2 per cent per annum.

On Deposits for 3 months certain 3 per cent per annum.
Do. " 6 " " 5 " "
Do. " 12 " " 6 " "

EXCHANGE.

Bills on London, at 6 months' sight 2s. 0¼d. per Rupee.
Ditto at 4 ditto 2s. 0½d. do.
Ditto at 3 ditto 2s. 0d. do.
Ditto at 2 ditto 1s. 11½d. do.
Ditto at 1 ditto 1s. 11¾d. do.
Ditto sight ditto 1s. 11¼d. do.

Drafts at 6 months' sight are not granted for less than £50 and amounts under £20 are only drawn for payable on demand.

COMMISSION.

On the sale or purchase of Government and other Securities 5 per cent. on the amount realised or invested.

The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody, free of charge, the Interest or Dividends thereon being credited to account or remitted home in the Bank's Bills, also without charge.

On Interest, or Dividends, or on proceeds of Securities by Sale, ½ per cent. commission charged, if the amounts be paid in India, if remitted home by the Bank, no commission charged.

On returning Securities out of safe custody ½ per cent. Commission.

Hours of business ..... 10 A.M. to 4 P.M.
Saturdays ..... 10 A.M. to 1 P.M.

EDWIN HEYDON,
Bombay, 15th Dec. 1862. Manager.

THE BANK OF HINDUSTAN, CHINA, AND JAPAN, (LIMITED.)

CAPITAL ONE MILLION STERLING,
IN 10,000 SHARES OF £100 EACH.
[*Head Office*—16, *Cornhill, London.*

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

Chairman.
AMES NUGENT DANIELL, Esq.

Deputy-Chairman.
WILLIAM FREDERICK BARING, Esq.
RICHARD SPOONER, Esq., (late Commissioner of Customs, Bombay.
THOMAS COTTERELL, Esq.
J. HENRY REYNELL DE CASTRO, Esq.
PHILIP SHORE FLETCHER, Esq.
WILLIAM HARRISON, Esq.
DEANE J. HOARE, Esq.
HENRY YOUNG, Esq., (late Chief Secretary to the Government, Bombay.)

Bankers.
LONDON.....The Alliance Bank of London & Liverpool, (Limited.), 5, Lothbury.
LIVERPOOL .....The Alliance Bank of London & Liverpool, (Limited.) "The Albany."

The Bombay Branch has been opened for business in the premises lately occupied by the Bank of Bombay.

The Manager grants drafts on London or Liverpool at the following rates of Exchange:

At 6 months' sight	2s.	0¾d. per Rupee.
4 do.	2s.	0¾d. do.
3 do.	2s.	0½d. do.
2 do.	2s.	0¼d. do.
1 do.	2s.	0d. do.
On demand	1s.	11½d. do.

To prevent disappointment to persons at a distance who may purchase the Bank's Bills on Europe, the Manager will, whenever so desired, forward the first of exchange direct on being furnished with the address of the person to whom the Bill is to be sent. *In all instances where a Bill is required in favor of a lady, her Christian name must be given in full.*

The Bank is prepared to negociate drafts payable in London or Liverpool, and will also purchase or grant Bills payable in Calcutta.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on balances exceeding Rs. 500 and not more than 50,000, and 1 per cent. per annum on balances exceeding Rs. 300 and not more than Rs. 500.

Interest is not allowed on balances of more than Rs. 50,000 except by special arrangement.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Subject to 12 months' notice of withdrawal 6 per cent per annum.
do. 9 do. do. 5½ do. do.
do. 6 do. do. 5 do. do.
do. 4 do. do. 4½ do. do.
do. 3 do. do. 4 do. do.
do. 1 do. do. 3 do. do.

Notice of withdrawal may be given either when the money is deposited or at any future time, if the deposit be taken in the Bank's draft on Europe, the notice of withdrawal will *generally* be dispensed with.

The Bank reserves to itself the right of paying off or of modifying the terms of Fixed Deposits, on giving one month's notice.

Government Paper and other Securities received for safe custody, and the interest remitted by the Bank's draft free of charge.

The Bank will procure enfacement of Government Paper on account of Constituents, and forward the same to the Head Office without charge.

It is particularly requested that all orders or Hoondees may be made payable to, and all communications addressed

"*The Manager, Bank of Hindustan, (Limited,) Bombay.*"

R. E. W. BAKER,
Rampart Row, 20th January 1863. Manager.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

Head Office—No. 29, Threadneedle St., London.
Paid-up Capital—£644,000.
London Bankers, { The Bank of England. The City Bank.
Branches and Agencies at
Bombay, Calcutta, Singapore, Hongkong, and Shanghai.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

EXCHANGE.

THE Bank's Agency in Bombay grants Bills of Exchange on THE CITY BANK, London, at the following rates viz:—

6 month's sight (not under £50) at	2s.	0¾d. per Rupee.
4 Do. at	2s.	0½d. "
3 Do. at	2s.	0¼d. "
2 Do. at	2s.	0d. "
1 Do. at	2s.	0d. "
Sight at	2s.	0d. "

DEPOSITS.

Interest is allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNTS at 2 per cent. per annum, on the daily balance, and, and on FIXED Deposits, as follows:—

Repayable in one sum, at 3 months' notice, 3 per cent.
Do. 6 do. 5 "
Do. 12 do. 6 "

No Interest allowed on Current Account Balances under Rs. 1,000 nor on Deposits above Rs. 50,000, unless by special arrangement.

REMITTANCE.

The Bank's Agency undertakes to realise Drafts or Hoondies on the Presidency without charge, for remittance to Europe in the Bank's Bills on the City Bank, London.

All Bills, for remittance to the person to whom the Bill is to be sent. *In all instances where a Bill is required in favor of a lady, her Christian name must be given in full.*

The Bank is prepared to negociate drafts payable in London or Liverpool, and will also purchase or grant Bills payable in Calcutta.

COMMISSION.

On the sale or purchase of Government Paper, Bank Stock and other Securities ½ per cent. on the amount realised or invested.

The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody, free of charge, the Interest or Dividends thereon being credited to account, or remitted home in the Bank's Bills.

On Interest or Dividends, or proceeds of Securities by sale, ½ per cent if the amounts be paid in India, if remitted home by the Bank, no charge.

On delivering up of Securities, deposited for safe custody, 2½ per cent.

Office hours 10 A.M. to 4 P.M.; Saturdays 10 A.M. to 1 P.M.

The Directors have this day opened an Agency of the Bank at Rangoon for the transaction of General Banking and Exchange Business.

ANTHONY MORRISON,
December 19th, 1862. Agent.

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON, AND CHINA.

EXCHANGE.

THE Bank grants Drafts on London, and on Scotland and Ireland, also Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt, Syria, and the principal Towns of Europe, at the following current rates of Exchange:—

On London, at 6 months' sight	.....	2s.	0¾d. per Rupee.
" 4	do.	..... 2s.	0½d. "
" 3	do.	..... 2s.	0¼d. "
" 2	do.	..... 2s.	0d. "
" 1	do.	..... 2s.	0d. "
" On demand		..... 1s.	11½d. "
On Scotland	do.	..... 1s.	11½d. "
On Ireland	do.	..... 1s.	11½d. "
Circular Notes for the use of Travellers on the Continent and to Europe, Overland, at 1 day's sight			1s. 11½d. "

Drafts at 6 months' sight are not granted for less than £50 and amounts under £20 are only drawn for payable on demand.

The Bank also purchases Bills and grants Drafts payable in Calcutta, Madras, Ceylon, Hongkong, Canton, Shanghai, Singapore, Pensang, and Mauritius.

Bills collected at any of the above places at an uniform charge including postages, of one per cent.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

On Current Accounts	2 per cent.
Deposits for 3 months	3 "
Do. do. 6 do.	4 "
Do. do. 12 do.	6 "

No interest allowed on Current Account Balances under Rs. 1,000 on or over Rs. 50,000, unless by special agreement.

No cheques paid or cash received under Rs. 20.

COMMISSION.

The Bank takes charge of Government Securities, Shares in Banks and other Companies, without charge, and realizes Interest and Dividends thereon on the following terms:—

If to be remitted in the Bank's Drafts, without charge.

If to be paid in India, a Commission will be charged of ½ per cent.

On returning Government Paper, or Share Certificates out of safe custody, or when sold, on paying the proceeds of such sale in India, a commission will be charged of ½ per cent. But if proceeds are remitted on the Bank's Drafts, without charge.

Commission charged on purchase and sale of Government Securities and Shares ½ per cent.

R. D. PEEBLES,
Bombay, 19th Jan. 1863. Acting Agent.

ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

EXCHANGE.

THE CORPORATION grant Drafts on London on demand, and at from one day to six months' sight, and Drafts on Scotland and Ireland on demand; also Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt, Syria, the Continent of Europe, New York, the West Indies, Australia, New Zealand, and the Cape of Good Hope.

The Current rates of Exchange are:—

On London at 6 months' sight	.....	2s.	0¾d. per Rupee.
" 3

CALENDAR——JAN.—FEB., 1863.

Full Moon .....Wednesday 4d. 3h. 16.0m. A.M.
Last Quarter .....Wednesday 11d. 3h. 37.2m. P.M.
New Moon .....Wednesday 18d. 7h. 57.3m. A.M.
First Quarter.....Wednesday 25d. 5h. 25.2m. P.M.

Days.	Date.	Sundays, Festivals, &c.	Sun Rises	Sun Sets.	High Water Bombay Harbour Morn.	High Water Bombay Harbour Even.	Evening Gun-Fire Shore Gun.
			h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.
Fri.	30	Saturn sets at 10.4.	6 36	5 51	7 47	8 20	
Sat.	31	Mercury rises 7.42.	6 36	5 52	9 8	9 19	
Sun.	1	Septuagesima Sunday. [gin Mary.	6 36	5 52	9 41	10 7	
Mon.	2	Purification of Vir.	6 35	5 53	10 29	10 50	
Tues.	3	Blaisius, Bp. and M.	6 35	5 53	11 1	11 28	
Wed.	4	Daybreak at 5h.18m.	6 35	5 54	11 45	0 3	
Thur.	5	St. Agatha.	6 34	5 54	0 18	0 34	

Date 29th. Jan. Time—Sh. 0m. 56s.

CHRONOLOGY OF REMARKABLE EVENTS.

Friday 30th.—Mungo Park's second voyage, 1804.

Saturday 31st.—Cape Horn first doubled, 1616.—Mutiny at Vellore, 1807.

Sunday 1st.—Battle of Mortimer's Cross, 1461.

Monday 2nd.—Battle of the Yorkists, 1461.

Tuesday 3rd.—Capture of Monte Video, 1807.—East India Railway opened 1855.

Wednesday 4th.—Fortress of Daroor Nagpore surrendered 1853.

Thursday 5th.—Sir Robert Peel born, 1788.—Victory of Lord Cornwallis over Tippoo Saib, 1792,—Occupation of Burnagoon, 1857.

NOTICE TO CORREPONDENT.

A TRAVELLER who describes certain misconduct at Campoolie should write to the Railway authorities direct. The matter would of course be enquired into, and the delinquent punished. The matter is not of sufficient public interest for us to take notice of.

LATEST DATES RECEIVED IN BOMBAY

ADEN	Jan 29	KURRACHEE	Jan 24
AGRA	Jan 24	LAHORE	Jan 21
ALLAHABAD	Jan 13	LONDON	Jan 3
AUSTRALIA	Dec 25	MAURITIUS	Jan 6
ALEXANDRIA	Dec 25	MADRAS	Jan 24
BANGALORE	Jan 21	MALTA	Dec 24
COCHIN	Jan 17	MEERUT	Jan 20
CALCUTTA	Jan 19	OOTACAMUND	Jan 19
CAPE	Dec 13	PUNJAUB	Jan 13
CEYLON	Dec 30	PENANG	Jan 18
DELHI	Jan 16	RANGOON	Jan 2
FRANCE	Dec 29	SUEZ	Jan 13
HONGKONG	Jan 1	SINGAPORE	Jan 8

THE

FRIDAY, JANUARY 30, 1863.

"THE North," says our London Correspondent, "at last appears to be stunned into common sense by this tremendous disaster"—the defeat at Fredericksburg. If we could bring ourselves fully to believe this statement, we should be disposed to look upon the 'tremendous disaster' as a good rather than an evil to the Federal cause, a success rather than a failure, a prosperity rather than an adversity,—in short a blessing in disguise. This last and greatest calamity, the full details of which have been brought by the English mail of the 3rd January, is to be ascribed to an utter want of common sense,—an equal want of it on the part of the administration at Washington, the Generals on the Rappahannock, and the public of the North. We readily admit the perfect soundness of the political maxim, that an entire dependence of the military forces upon the civil power is an indispensable requisite and element of civil liberty. The American Constitution is right in giving to Congress "power to make rules for the government and regulation of the land and naval forces." The absurdity of the Constitution consists in making the President Commander-in-Chief, without providing that he shall be a military officer. It would have been a great error in the Constitution, had it contained such a provision—that the President should always be chosen from the Army. It is an absurdity, we say, that without such a provision it makes him Commander-in-Chief of the land and naval forces. What is the result? Just that which has been witnessed throughout in the conduct of the war by the Federal Government. The President, who has never been at the Military Academy at West Point, and knows nothing professionally of military matters, takes the whole military power in his own hands; sits in the White House at Washington far removed from the scene of war, and thence issues his orders for the conduct of the war in all its movements. He thus retains all power as to the conduct of the war in his own hands, while the whole responsibility of it, as a matter of course, lies on the military leader in the field. While the power, according to the plainest dictate of common sense, should be in the hands of him on whom lies all the responsibility, he is, on the contrary, a puppet and a scape goat. He cannot follow, in any emergency, the dictates of his own judgment, but must act in blind obedience to one at a great distance off, who knows nothing professionally of military movements, but who lays down what is to be done and orders the military leader in the field to do it. The inflexibility of determination with which President Lincoln carries out this system, and which violates the plainest dictates of reason in such a case, proves to a demonstration that he is not the man for the situation. "There was, says the special correspondent of the *Daily News*, the most painful impression produced on the public mind last week on this score, by revelations made in the court of inquiry now sitting on General M'Dowell at Washington. The letters which passed between M'Dowell and the authorities were read, and it then appeared that it was the President himself who was panic-stricken by Jackson's advance up the Shenandoah last July; that it was he, under his own hand, who transmitted a peremptory order to M'Dowell, then within twelve miles of effecting his junction with M'Clellan before Richmond, directing him to fall back on Washington, although Washington was at that time well fortified, and garrisoned by a larger force than was, in the opinion of the engineer officers, sufficient to hold it against anything but a regular siege. The result was that M'Clellan's plan was upset; he was left to be overwhelmed by a superior force on Jackson's return from his only too successful raid; the capture of Richmond was indefinitely postponed, a year of preparation was thrown away, and the whole nation plunged into difficulties from which God only knows when, where, and how it is to emerge. Many a man has read M'Dowell's reply to this order with bitterness of soul, within the last few days —'I obey your order, but it is a crushing blow to all of us.' And a crushing blow it indeed has been. The popular indignation has now been brought to a climax by the statement, which is made very positively, that the attack at Fredericksburg was made against General Burnside's better judgment, and in compliance with peremptory orders from Washington. A committee of Congress has been appointed to inquire into the facts, and has gone down to Fredericksburg for that purpose, and if this should prove to be the case, there will be a storm such as has been rarely seen." Here then is an utter want of common sense on the part of the administration at Washington.

We turn now to the Military General on the banks of the Rappahannock. General Burnside allowed himself to be placed in a false position, against the strongest remonstrances of his own better judgment. He approved of M'Clellan's policy. He saw that what M'Clellan refused to do when ordered, was an impossibility. He knew that M'Clellan was superseded in his command for not stultifying himself by attempting this impossibility. He knew that he himself was placed at the head of the army for the express purpose of doing what M'Clellan had not done, and what he as well as M'Clellan believed to be impossible to be done. Had he valued his reputation, he would have refused to be placed in such a false position: he would have refused to be compelled to attempt what his better judgment told him must prove a disastrous failure, involving the sacrifice of thousands of lives. Instead of this, he accepted the command against his will, and obeyed the orders he received against his better judgment. His folly did not end here. It followed him in his strategy in conducting the attack on Fredericksburg. He sent brigade after brigade of his army to sure and swift destruction in the attempt to storm impregnable entrenchments, which any other General would have found the means to turn by the one flank or the other. 'For the course of a day,' says our London Correspondent, 'division after division of these unfortunate soldiers was hurled against a position, which with battery and rifle pit and chevaux de frise has been made as impregnable to them as Gibraltar.' Burnside had never reconnoitered the enemy's position: he knew nothing of the ground which the enemy occupied, nor of the character of the works which confronted him. He might as well have moved to the attack blindfold. What a different man is Burnside from 'Stonewall' Jackson. The latter received orders from President Davis from Richmond when he was engaged in clearing the valley of the Shenandoah of Federal troops. He replied—'send me more men and no orders, or more orders and no men.' President Davis had the sense to act on the former part of the alternative. The error of Burnside was that he went to battle loaded with orders but destitute of men. Here then is an utter want of common sense in the General-in-Chief on the banks of the Rappahannock.

We need not dwell on the want of common sense exhibited by the public of the North, in obedience to whose popular clamor the President was urged to attempt something at all hazards, and the military General to advance against his judgment.

A great deal has been said of the cleverness displayed by General Burnside in his retreat, in getting his army across the Rappahannock again without molestation. Much has been said, also, of the inaction of the Confederates in allowing the entrapped Federal army to escape. The explanation of this is as follows. A formidable expedition sailed some time previous to the battle of Fredericksburg from New York under General Banks, the destination of which was kept a secret. The general impression was, however, that it was intended to try M'Clellan's old plan, and approach Richmond from the sea, while General Burnside came down upon the city in the opposite direction. The Confederates gave credit to the report and provided accordingly. After having thrown up the entrenchments behind Fredericksburg, General Lee led the bulk of his army to the defence of Richmond, leaving General Jackson, with a handful of men, to stop the advance of General Burnside, with strict injunctions to run no risks, and, above all, *not to be enticed out of their own entrenchments by any confusion, real or assumed, on the part of the enemy.* This fully explains the inaction of the Confederates and the safe retreat of the defeated Federals. We should be glad, in the interests of government and of humanity, to know that the North had been "stunned into common sense by this tremendous disaster."

MR. COOPER, who has recently resigned the office of Traffic Manager of the Great Indian Peninsula Railway, well deserves all the encomiums that his friends are passing on him, and the testimonials which the native mercantile community and the Railway Staff propose to present him. This Company lost its first traffic manager, Mr. Roach, in consequence of its want of liberality towards him: he joined the East India Railway Company, in Bengal, from which he received a more liberal remuneration, and in whose service he died. It has now lost its second traffic-manager from the same cause. In Mr. Cooper the Company has lost a man peculiarly fitted for the office of traffic-manager, not only by his thorough knowledge of the work and his great energy in conducting it, but by a remarkably amiable, conciliatory, obliging and patient spirit. Such a spirit is most desirable in a public officer who has to deal with all classes and characters in a very heterogeneous community, and it is a qualification much more rarely to be met with than that of the requisite knowledge and energy. He was ever ready to listen to complaints and ever desirous to remove the causes of them. It is well for the Company and for the public, however, that there is an officer on the spot so well qualified for the traffic-management as Mr. Lowe. As regards habits of business, energy of character, a conciliatory manner and an obliging disposition, he is second to none. We do not believe a better man could be found for the appointment in India or in England; and we have no doubt that the Government and the Railway Committee are as well aware of this as the public.

While on this subject we shall take leave to state our views as to an arrangement which the Company, taking advantage of the present occasion, should make. The arrangement is one which obtains at home on the best regulated railways; and tends to secure harmony and cordial co-operation between the different departments of a railway, where without such an arrangement jealousy and discord are very apt to prevail. There is, in the first place, the Traffic Department, consisting of the goods and coaching sub-divisions. Then, there is the Locomotive Department, consisting, we may also say, of the engine and carriage sub-divisions. The former Department has to regulate the time of the departure and arrival of trains throughout the whole line and to manage entirely the conveyance of passengers and goods. The latter Department is solely responsible for the condition, the road-worthiness (so to speak), of the engines and carriages employed on the line. Between these departments, we say, jealousy and discord are very apt to prevail. The Traffic Department is dissatisfied with the condition of the engines and carriages; and the Locomotive Department is dissatisfied with the use made of them; and numerous occasions of discord arise. Now, what is wanted in India is a general manager of these departments. He is wanted to take the place of the Committee; for a Committee is never at hand. He should be a man whose superior knowledge and long experience of railway management would give him prestige. He should have a general superintendence of the working of the line, and be responsible for the whole to the Directors. His immediate subordinates should be the Traffic and Locomotive Managers, as they are now the immediate subordinates of the Committee, which in such cases is almost a myth. With an able man over both of these departments, they would not feel quite so independent of each other as they otherwise must do. The presence at all times of one to whom both departments were amenable would prevent jealousy and discord, and secure harmony and co-operation. Such an officer can be had. The best regulated railways at home are provided with such officers. His attention would be given to general management, while that of the managers of departments would be given to the details of their respective departments. The general manager would require to understand the prime element in all good administration—that when qualified men are appointed to special departments, they are to be left to manage them without perpetual interference, and to be judged of by the results.

We have said nothing of the Permanent-way Department. Whether it would be desirable or expedient in India to place this department under the general manager may be a question. We cannot but think that it would be advantageous to the interests of the Company to have this department as well as the others placed under him. If we mistake not, this is the case at home. Such a unity of administration in a railway is productive of the best results. It secures order and uniformity in the working of the line, and prevents any clashing between the different departments. It secures that co-operation throughout all the members which is so essential to the harmonious and successful working of a complicated body. A more favorable occasion for introducing such an arrangement could not arise; and we would recommend it to the consideration of the Government and the Directors.

BY correspondence which we elsewhere publish it appears, that the charges lately made by Mr. Ardasir Eduljee Chinoy against Mr. W. H. Stanley Crawford, as manager of the Bombay Steam Navigation Company, when there was such a company, and when Mr. Crawford was manager of it, have been withdrawn and apologised for by Mr. Ardasir Eduljee Chinoy aforesaid.

As we were the means of publishing those charges upon this Parsee youth's representations, we feel bound, all unasked, to join in the retractation and apology made, also to express our unmitigated contempt for Mr. Ardasir Eduljee Chinoy, who deliberately gave out so serious charges, which he is unable in the least to justify. We shall be long in trusting him so again.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

(By Electric Telegraph.)

GALLE, 28th Jan., 9-45 P. M.

Steamer *John Bright* anchored from China.

MADRAS.

MADRAS, *29th Jan.*, 1863.

Securities, Five and a half, twelve and a half premium.
Fives, five and a quarter premium.
Fours, five and a quarter discount.
Document Bills, two shillings and one penny.
Freight dead weight twenty-five shillings.
Cotton four pounds, other measurement four pounds ten shillings to five pounds. On loans five per cent.
Money market easy. Forty inches Grey Shirtings seven pounds, seven-four to rupees seven.
Seven number forty Mule Twist good seconds per bundle six.

NEWS FROM CHINA.

COMMERCIAL.

Hongkong thro' Kedgeree, per Steamer *Lightning*, 13th January 1863.

Opium at Hongkong.—Considerable decline during the last fortnight from large supplies. Present quotations:—

Patna, 660 dollars.
Benares, 640 dollars.
Malwa, 670 dollars.

Opium at Shanghai had further declined. Quotations on the 8th January were:—

Malwa, 545 taels.
Patna, 555 taels.

Exchange at Hongkong.—On London Bank Bills, four shillings and eight pence.

First class Private Paper, four shillings eight pence and half penny.

On India, two hundred and twenty-six rupees.

Exchange at Shanghai—On London Bank Bills, six shillings two pence.

Credits and Private Papers, six shillings two pence half penny.

On Bombay, two hundred and ninety-six rupees.

Rice at Hongkong still continues high but less demand during last few days, present quotations for good Bengal is two dollars and sixty-three cents.

CHINA COMMERCIAL NEWS.

(Special Telegram for the "Bombay Gazette.")

HONGKONG, *15th January.*

Malwa $667 Market firm.
Patna $660 Market firm.
Bills, Rs. 227 per $100.

LOCAL.

A NEW BARRISTER.—The Bombay Bar has received an accession to its ranks in the person of Mr. Charles Cooper who arrived here with the last mail steamer to practise as a barrister of the High Court.

DEPARTURE OF THE *Star of India*.—This splendid frigate built ship left our harbour on Tuesday under novel and pleasing circumstances, novel as she was the first ship towed out of our harbour by steam, and the honor of doing so fell to the little prince of Lilliputs, the S.S. *Pehlwan*, of only 73 tons, and she had the double honor of drawing her mighty sister out to sea. At two o'clock the little steamer got along side and soon made fast the stout hawser that linked the little cockle shell to her colossal consort. On board the *Star of India* were embarked 270 soldiers of H. M. various regiments, ten women and twenty children, and eight officers, with their families, proceeding to England. On board all were anxiety especially when the tiny steamer shot ahead at 3-15 P. M. Gradually the great ship moved and glided along passing the Light House and Inner Light at 4-15 P. M. The little *Pehlwan* succeeded so far and so well as to get the *Star of India* abreast of the Outer Light Ship; having got her so far to seaward and all being now ready and a small breeze blowing, the tow line was cast off. All on board crowded the bulwarks to bid a long farewell to the shores of India, where many of them deserving of well earned honors left many a poor comrade behind, many for ever gone, and others to follow in their wake, India behind and England before. All were in the enjoyment of their best wishes, a safe return to their native land—"good old England." They have a fine ship, a skilful commander, and with such adjuncts we wish them a safe, a short, and prosperous voyage. Three cheers were given on parting which was returned by the gallant crew of the little *Pehlwan* and again returned and lost in the distance by the tide and wind that carried the good ship *Star of India*, her gallant commander, and her noble band of veterans. The *Pehlwan* was in command of Captain J. M. Beck, under the special superintendence of Captain E. Gillett.

THE health of the town during the last week, has undergone but little change for the better, the number of casualties being 300 against 282 of the previous one. The deaths from fever are slightly on the increase, being 168 against 162 of the preceding week; while cholera and small-pox have almost disappeared. The following is a classified table of the casualties:—

EUROPEANS.		PARSEES.	
Nervous and Alimentary system	3	Fever	8
Other diseases	2	Cholera	0
Fever	0	Other diseases	9
INDO-EUROPEANS.		JEWS.	
Respiratory system	0	Fever	0
Fever	0	Other diseases	0
Other diseases	0	NATIVE-CHRISTIANS.	
HINDOOS.		Fever	5
Fever	114	Cholera	0
Cholera	1	Other diseases	8
Other diseases	79	NEGRO-AFRICANS.	
MUSSULMANS.		Fever	3
Fever	38	Other diseases	3
Cholera	1	UNKNOWN RACE.	
Other diseases	26	Other diseases	0

SUMMARY OF CHIEF DISEASES.

	Last Week.	Aver. of past 10 years.
Small-pox	5	13
Cholera	9	50
Measles	3	6
Fever	168	140
Nervous system	16	11
Respiratory system	23	33
Vascular system	1	0
Alimentary system	41	44
Cachexy	20	15
Accidents	3	2
Other diseases	0	1
Total	300	321

WE had reason to imagine that Major Fanshawe, of the Invalids, who was formerly in charge of the post carriage department at Allyghur, would be selected to succeed Mr. Saunders as Post Master General of the Punjab, knowing as we did, that the Director General had recommended him for the office; but we have since learnt, from an authentic source, that the appointment, when vacant, will be conferred upon Mr. J. W. S. Wyllie, of the Bombay Civil Service, at present Under-Secretary to the Government of India in the Financial Department.—*Lahore Chronicle, Jan.* 21.

VISITORS AT MADRAS.—Madras is at the present moment favoured with the presence of a party of distinguished members of the Parsee community, who have come here on a tour from Bombay. The party consists of Messrs. Cursetjee Nusserwanjee, Cursetjee Rustomjee, Ardasser Framjee, Muncherjee Merwanjee, and Dr. Bhaut Dajee. These gentlemen have travelled from Bombay to this town *via Sholapore, Hyderabad, Kurnool and Cuddapah* and purpose continuing their journey through Calcutta, the N. W. Provinces, the Punjab and Afghanistam, returning by way of Mooltan and the Indus to their native Presidency. Their object is the very laudable one of gaining information and improving their minds by that valuable means of enlightenment, foreign travel. We approve of their determination first to see and know the country of their birth; and we think we may safely promise them willing assistance on the part of all at Madras who have it in their power to aid their inquiries. Their example is well worthy of imitation by such of our native friends as have the means and the leisure to do likewise. If caste prejudices are too strong to allow of a trip to Europe, at least they cannot stand in the way of a tour over India, and in such a tour there would be found much to interest, to inform, and to enlarge the mind. We recommend any Hindu gentleman of Madras, whose time is his own and who is on good terms with his bankers, just to make a tentative excursion to Calcutta *per* steamer. If even he has to live upon parched peas all the time he is on board, he will feel himself on his return more of a man than he went.

The present tourists enjoy a great advantage in the company and guidance of Dr. Bhau Dajee. This gentleman was one of the first graduates of the Grant Medical College having previously distinguished himself as a student of the Elphinstone College. At Bombay natives of ability and education are not so vigorously excluded as in Madras from the higher posts in the Educational Department, and Dr. Bhau Dajee was for some time professor of Chemistry and Natural Philosophy in the Government College. His Surgical and Medical skill, however, being such as to command an extensive practice, he quitted the Government service and has for some time past been engaged at Bombay with much success as a private practitioner. As a citizen of Bombay he has always been distinguished for public spirit and benevolence, and was chiefly instrumental in bringing about the famous exposure of the Maharajahs which made Bombay rather too hot for their Saintships. Dr. Bhau Dajee's literary exertions have been scarcely less praiseworthy than those in behalf of philanthropy and good morals, and we presume that the task of preserving and making known the results of the observations made on the present tour will devolve upon him. We give the travellers a welcome to Madras and hope they will find reason to like us.—*Madras Times, Jan.* 24.

WEATHER REPORT.

At 9 hours of the 29th January 1863.

BROACH.—Fine, light S.E.
BULSAR.—Fine and cool S.W.
KOLAPORE.—Fair; wind N.E.
KURRACHEE.—Fair; N.E. Cool.
GOA.—Cool; winds light from East.
MADRAS.—Fine N.E.; Ther. 78.
SURAT.—Fair and cool.

CORONER'S INQUESTS.

ACCIDENTALLY DROWNED.—An Inquest was held on Wednesday last, at the Morgue, touching the death of Jaithi woman of the age of about twenty-five years. On the morning of Wednesday last, the husband of the deceased went to his work as usual. About twelve o'clock noon of the same day the deceased brought his dinner for him, and went to wash her clothes in a hole of water which was about forty paces from the place where he was taking his dinner. As the deceased delayed in coming back, he went in search of her near the hole which was full of water. On arriving there, he found deceased's saree half on the brink of the hole, and the other half in the water. He dived into the hole, and took her out. She was quite dead. The deceased woman had been on good terms with her husband.

VERDICT.—"The deceased was accidentally drowned in a hole filled with water while washing clothes therein."

FATAL ACCIDENT.—Another Inquest was held yesterday at the Morgue, touching the death of Babajee Govind. Parvutti, the wife of the deceased, stated before the Coroner, that on Tuesday last about ten o'clock in the morning the deceased went to his work as usual, and returned home at about eleven o'clock in the evening. He complained of pain in his right foot. The witness asked the deceased what had happened, when he said that the wheel of a shigram had run over his foot. From the evidence of another person it appeared, that on Tuesday last at about ten o'clock the deceased brought the shigram viewed by the Inquest to be kept in the stable, and complained that the fore wheel had run over his foot, while he was ascending the step of the shigram, to sit over the coach-box. From the evidence of Abdool Hoosein Esufbhai, it appeared, that the deceased was employed by him as a ghorawalla. On Tuesday last, at about eight o'clock in the evening, he ordered the deceased to put the horse to the shigram, and drive to Byculla, with his (witness') children. He returned at about ten o'clock. The next morning the deceased's master was informed that the deceased had been run over by the wheel of the shigram. The deceased died on Wednesday last.

VERDICT.—The deceased died in consequence of an injury accidentally sustained by the wheel of a shigram, having gone over his right foot.

DEATH FROM TETANUS.—Another Inquest was held yesterday at the Morgue, touching the death of Ramchunder Witto. It appears from the evidence of Mungajee Abbajee that the deceased was a laborer at the Arkwright Cotton Mill in the capacity of a doffer. On Thursday the fifteenth instant, the deceased was working at the mill, while it was in motion. It began to move slowly. The witness went to see what was the matter. He observed the deceased's middle finger of the left hand had got between the wheels that turn the rollers. He loosened the top wheel, in order to get out his finger. The deceased did not cry. He was then taken to Mr. John Evans, Superintendent of the Mill, who sent for a buggy, and then to a Police Ramoosee Motee, to convey the deceased to the Jamsetjee Hospital. The deceased had been ordered to clean the roller, with chalk. The place where his hand had got in between the wheels was about two feet from where he should have been. He had been cautioned to avoid the wheels by the witness, when the deceased came to work at the Mill. The deceased was not sent to the Hospital. He died on Wednesday last.

VERDICT.—"The deceased died of tetanus which followed an injury of hand accidentally sustained in the Arkwright Cotton Mill."

BOMBAY POLICE INTELLIGENCE.

FORT POLICE OFFICE.—29TH JAN., 1863.

(BEFORE N. W. OLIVER, ESQ.)

THE TELEGRAPH FRAUDS.—Nemchund Milapchund was again placed at the bar, charged with having induced, by means of bribes, two persons, namely, William Allen and George Pectall, to falsify opium messages on the Electric Telegraph wires in the year 1860 and 1861.

Mr. Bickersteth, the Government Solicitor, appeared for the prosecution.

Mr. Judge appeared on behalf of the prisoner.

The further hearing of this case was resumed yesterday.

William Allen was re-examined by Mr. Bickersteth.—We received in all from the prisoner before and after our conviction about rupees two thousand. I received about five hundred, while we were in Jail. I wrote to the prisoner while I was in jail, before I received the five hundred rupees. I sent my letter by this man Govind Kushaba a person employed in the jail. I received part of the five hundred rupees through Govind Kushaba. The conviction of Kushaba occurred twelve months after mine.

George Pectall was re-sworn and cross-examined by Mr. Judge.—I am sober to-day. I was dismissed from the Electric Telegraph office at Indore for disobedience of orders. I was not present when the tumblers, vitriol, salt, copper and zinc plate, copper wire, &c. were procured. I did not see the prisoner procure them. I cannot swear of my own knowledge that the prisoner procured the articles. I got the instrument from the Railway station. I did not steal them, nor did I buy or borrow them. No body gave them to me. I took them from the Railway station: no body gave me permission to take them from the Railway station.

Mr. Bickersteth objected to any question being put which would criminate the witness.

His worship said that he thought he did not think that witness could answer more than what was said.

Mr. Judge.—I wish your worship to note that there was no complicity on our part. I don't allege that witness stole the goods, but I must stretch every point to show that my client had had nothing to do with the obtaining of the instruments. I have every right to ascertain from whence and how the instruments were procured.

Witness continued.—I obtained the instruments from the Byculla Railway station. I got them in the evening from near the signalling room: No body saw me take them away to my knowledge. I did not ask any one's permission to take them. Allen had the key of the box when it was first brought down from Campoolee. I left Campoolee by the morning train between three and four A. M. having arrived there from the ghat where we cut the wire about two o'clock. We finished our business on the ghauts between twelve and one that same morning. I can't say whether I was sober when I arrived in Bombay that morning or not. I am not in the habit of drinking hard. It takes a little more than a glass or two to effect my head. If I take more than I should it affects my memory. I was just on the side of the bar (of the Police Court) when I said that the prisoner had not instigated me to cut the wires. He told me to say so. There was no communication with Allen on the subject. I had a very few words with Allen on that subject. Allen told me to say when asked that it was not the prisoner who instigated me to cut the wires. I did not see the prisoner pay the money for our defence; but letters were sent to him. I swear that money was sent into the jail.

By the Magistrate.—I saw Allen receive the money in the jail from Govind before we were sentenced, both before and after. Since I came out of jail I have been to the prisoner several times to ask him for money. Some times alone, and some times with Allen. Some times Sobaram has been with us too. Some times the prisoner refused to give us money. He has given us small sums since we came out of jail, more than once altogether about ten or twenty rupees. I wanted to get more out of him than that, and because I did not get as much as I wanted, I came and laid this information. I only got the signalling instruments from the Byculla Railway station.

Re-examined by Mr. Bickersteth,—We ordered prisoner to purchase the materials required for telegraphing purposes, and after that we saw them at the prisoner's house. The prisoner shewed them to us, and asked if these were the things wanted We told the prisoner to get them for the business we were going upon. We were going on the prisoner's business. It was when I was first brought up in the Police Court in 1861, that I said that the prisoner had not instigated me to cut the wires. When he told me to say so, he told me that he would give me a larger sum if I would say that it was not mine. I had not made a different statement previously.

The prisoner, Mr. Allen is speaking to the witness.

The Magistrate ordered Mr. Allen to go out of Court.

Witness continued. I told Constable Baddle a different story to what I stated in this Court, or how could the prisoner have been apprehended, before I said in the Police office that it was not him. That is correct. It is correct that I said in this Court, that it was not the prisoner who instigated me. I was not then on my oath. That statement was made to Mr. Bickersteth. I think Mr. Wickham was with Mr. Bickersteth. Before making that statement, I had made a different statement to the Constable. In consequence of that statement the prisoner was immediately brought to the chowkey. I pointed out the house of the prisoner to Constable Raddle. A sepoy was with us. Allen and I were separately confined. Allen and I met in the Police Court for the first time after our apprehension. A few words had passed between us some where in the Police Court. Those were the first words that passed our apprehension. Letters were sent from the jail by Allen to the prisoner, and Govind was the bearer of them. We used to receive replies and money. Govind brought the money.

The Magistrate adjourned the further investigation of the case until Tuesday next the third February, at half-past two P. M.

SCIENTIFIC AND LITERARY GOSSIP, &c.

EVEN profound scholarship does not prevent men from making the most ridiculous mistakes even in their own chosen field. We are sometimes amused at the confidence with which geologists interpret the records of the past and elevate their discoveries as of the highest significance, when the simplest and most natural explanations of the phenomena are entirely overlooked. Rarer instances occur also in other sciences. An amusing case happened in the section geography and Ethnology of the British Association, on the 6th October Dr. Mill read a very long paper, displaying extraordinary learning in Hebrew, Greek, and almost every language that could be brought in. The subject of it was an inscribed stone, found at a village in Aberdeenshire, some miles from the coast, and in a country containing many of what are commonly called Drudical monuments. Dr. Mill read the inscription backwards, decided that the letters were Phœnician, and explained them by the corresponding letters of the Hebrew alphabet. According to his interpretation, it was a votive monument dedicated to Esmun, god of health (the Pyrian Esculapius), in gratitude for favors received during "the wandering exile of me thy servant,"—the dedicator being "Han-Thanit-Zenaniah, magistrate, who is saturated with sorrow." Dr. Mill very learnedly discussed the question whether Han-Thanit-Zenaniah had suffered from disease of shipwreck, and whether his sorrow had been caused by the loss of companions, or friends, or relations. He discussed also the peculiarity of the word used in the signification of magistrate, and pointed out that he appeared to have been a man of consular dignity who had commanded a ship or fleet which came to Britain, and that this and other circumstances pointed to the earlier period of the history of Tyre.

MR. WRIGHT said that the stone in question belonged to a class of sepulchral monuments which were perfectly well known to our antiquaries; that a considerable number of them were found in Wales and Cornwall, and one or two in Scotland; that they were written, not in Phœnician, but in rudely-formed Roman characters; and that they belonged to a period subsequent to what is usually termed the withdrawal of the Romans from Britain. As any one could see, it required a little careful study to decipher completely an inscription like this, and he had only seen it since he came on the platform, in a drawing which was evidently not quite correct, yet he thought he could sufficiently explain to them what it was. He accordingly read the first two lines as HIC IACIT (the form usually found in the inscriptions on these stones for *jacet*) CONSTANTINVS; then followed letters composing another name or an epithet, but not easily read; then came the word FILIVS, followed by a name in the genitive case, which was that of Constantine's father, followed by other letters which would be made out without difficulty by careful examination. The stone simply marked the place of burial of some chieftain named Constantine, and recorded his own name and that of his father. It was to be lamented that Dr. Mill had thrown away so much learning so very mistakenly.

In section A, on the 4th Mr. Ogilby read a paper attempting to prove that the centre of gravity of the entire earth was more than a mile distant on the Asiatic side from its centre of figure.

In the same section on Monday Professor Hennessy read a paper 'On the Relative amount of sunshine falling on the Torrid Zone of the Earth.' By the aid of transformations of formulæ given by Poisson, the area of that portion of the torrid regions of the earth which receives as much sunshine as the rest of the earth's surface is ascertained. This area, at the outer limits of the earth's atmosphere, is thus found to be bounded by parellels situate at distances of 23° 44′ 40″ at each side of the equator; hence the amount of sunshine falling on the outer limits of the earth's atmosphere between the tropics is very nearly equal to that which falls on the remaining portions of the earth's surface. If we reflect that, according to Principal Forbes's researches, the amount of heat extinguished by the atmosphere before a given solar ray reaches the earth is more than one-half for inclinations less than 25°, and that for inclinations of 5° only the twentieth part of the heat reaches the ground, we immediately see that the torrid zone of the earth must be far more effective than all the rest of the earth's surface as a recipient of solar heat. It follows, therefore, that the distribution of the absorbing and radiating surfaces within the torrid zone must, upon the whole, exercise a predominating influence in modifying general terrestrial climate.

DR. FAIRBAIRN, the President of the Section, read a paper "On the Results of some Experiments on the Mechanical Properties of Projectiles." He commenced by stating that, in the investigations which had taken place with regard to projectiles and armour-plated ships, one great difficulty that had arisen was to get good plates of sufficient thickness, and vessels of sufficient tonnage to carry those plates. It appeared that they were limited to plates of five inches in thickness; with plates heavier than that, a ship would not be what was technically called "lively." He had attended the experiments at Shoeburyness from the commencement, and they had reference to the force of impact. He would state the results of the more recent experiments, which had not yet been published. The first series of experiments had reference to the quality of the plates and the properties of the iron best calculated to resist impact. There were three qualities required; first, that the iron should not be crystalline; but, secondly, that it should be of great tenacity and ductility; and thirdly, that it should be very fibrous. The mean statical resistance to crushing of the two flat-ended specimens of cast-iron is 55.32 tons per square inch. The mean resistance of the two round-ended specimens is 26.87 tons per square inch. The ratio of resistance, therefore, of short columns of cast-iron with two flat ends to that of columns with one flat and one round end is as 55.32 to 26.87, or as 2.05 to 1,—an extremely close confirmation of Prof. Hodgkinson's law. Applying this same rule to the steel specimens, it would appear that the flat-ended shot should have sustained a pressure of 180 tons per square inch before fracture. In the experiment it actually sustained 120 tons per square inch without injury, excepting a small permanent set. In the experiments with cast-iron, the mean compression per unit of length of the flat-ended specimens was ·0665, and of the round-ended ·1305. The ratio of the compression of the round-ended to the flat-ended shot was, therefore, as 1·96 : 1, or nearly in the inversed ratio of the statical crushing pressures. Applying this law to the case of the steel flat-ended specimen, it may be concluded that the compression before fracture would have been only ·058 per unit of length. The determination of the statical crushing pressure of the flat-ended steel shot as 180 tons per square inch and its compression as ·058 is important, on account of the extensive employment of shot of this material, size and form in the experiments at Shoeburyness. In the case of the lead specimens, the compression with equal weights was the same whether the specimen were in flat round-ended or flat-ended. This is accounted for by the extreme ductility of the metal and the great amount of compression sustained. In regard to the wrought-iron specimens, it may be observed that no definite result is arrived at, except the enormous statical pressure they sustain, equivalent to 78 tons per square inch of sectional area, and the large permanent set they then exibit:

	Statical Resistance in Tons per Square Inch.	Dynamical Resistance in Foot lb. per square Inch.
Cast-iron flat-ended	55·32	776·8
Cast-iron, round-ended	26·87	821·9
Steel, round-ended	96·46	2,515·0

In the experiments on the wrought-iron specimens, the flat-ended steel specimens and the lead specimens, no definite termination was arrived at, the material being more or less compressed without any fracture ensuing. The mean resistence of the specimens of cast-iron is 800 foot lb. per square inch; that of the specimen of steel is 2,515, or rather more than three times as much. The conditions which would appear to be desirable in projectiles, in order that the greatest amount of work may be expended on the armour-plate, are—1. Very high statical resistance to rupture by compression. In this respect, wrought-iron and steel are both superior to cast-iron, in fact, the statical resistance of steel is more than three times, and that of wrought-iron more than two-and-a-half times, that of cast-iron. Lead is inferior to all the other materials experimented on. 2. Resistance to change of form under great pressures. In this respect hardened steel is superior to wrought-iron. Cast-iron is inferior to both. The shot which would effect the greatest damage to a plate would be one of adamant, incapable of change of form. Such a shot would yield up the whole of its *vis viva* to the plate struck; and, so far as experiment yet proves, those projectiles which approach nearest to this condition are the most effective. The President stated that steel shots might be made at a comparatively small cost. M. Bessemer had told him, that if he had a large order he could produce steel shots at a little more than the price of iron; but if the ingots as cast had to be rolled or hammered to give them fibre, they would cost near 30*l.* a ton, instead of 8*l.* or 10*l.* per ton.

Mr. J. NASMYTH inquired whether chilled cast-iron flat-headed shot had been tried? The process of chilling cast-iron was very simple and inexpensive. If chilled flat-ended cast-iron shot had not been tried, it was very desirable it should be. Dr. Fairbairn said they had not been tried; but he believed that shot thus made being hardened to a certain depth, having its velocity the same, would in striking the object break as if it had not been hardened at all. However, he would have experiments made; and he

MADRAS.

COMMISSION OF ENQUIRY INTO THE LOSS OF THE S. S. "JASON."

TOWN POLICE OFFICE.—23RD JAN., 1863.

(BEFORE T. G. CLARKE, ESQ., *Magistrate*, AND J. B. CROWTHER, ESQ., *Asst. Master Attendant.*)

Supplementary evidence of Captain J. T. Hurst, Commander of the late Ship *Jason*.

At the time we left England the late Steam Ship *Jason* was only drawing 21 feet 6 inches, when she stranded, she was not drawing more than 18 feet 6 inches —the soundings at which she touched the ground was only 3½ fathoms or 21 feet. Had there been no swell the ship would have gone round without grounding. I believe the hull and stores of the ship were insured. I do not know to what amount I produce the ship's log and refer to the entries under date the 26th and 27th December 1862. The signatures to these entries are mine and those of Messrs. Baker and Clayton, the 1st and 2nd Officers. We kept no Night order Book. The orders I gave, being on deck myself throughout the night of the 26th December 1862, and on the morning of the 27th to the officers of the watch was to keep the ship full and—to keep a good look-out and report to me any lights that may be seen. After bringing the light to bear about W. and by N. I did give orders to keep it on that bearing. I only got the light to bear so a few minutes before I attempted to put the ship about. The ship was heading N. by W. when I tried to stay her the light was then bearing right on her beam W. by N. This bearing was from the middle Compass. The difference between the middle and after Compass is between 1½ to 2 points.

The middle Compass was always found as nearly correct as possible. As soon as the ship began to pay off, often missing stays. I gave the order to shift the helm, square the after yards and otherwise proceeded to helm ship. She went round very fast until we got the light on the starboard bow and at this point she struck. The anchors were ready to let go before the ship struck; the port anchor was ready some six days before. The starboard anchor was unstowed at the middle watch on the night of the 26th December,

Mr. Clarke hereupon addressed Mr. Brockman and intimated that the enquiry had now ended.

Mr. Brockman then addressed the Commissioners to the following effect.

He did not insist he said upon his right to address the Commissioners. His object in being present at the enquiry was if he might be permitted so to speak to aid them in arriving at a just conclusion. He had not come with antagonistic feelings to any one nor on behalf of Captain Hurst individually to oppose the enquiry. If as an advocate he had any right to be present at the enquiry and to cross-examine the parties, then he also had a right to address himself to the evidence—and this view he submitted, was evident from the words of the Sections 100 and 101 of Act I. of 1859.

He had no wish to create a precedent, but it was a practice which obtained at home and in Bombay and elsewhere, and he therefore saw no reason why a practice acknowledged in other places should be departed from here. Happily this was only the second case which had occurred at this port, and it was desirable that the same course should be adopted in this instance as would have been adopted, had this event occurred in New Zealand or Australia or any other British Colony where English laws prevailed.

Mr. Clarke observed that there was no specific charge brought against the Captain or his officers. Mr. Clarke and his colleague had been appointed by Government only to enquire regarding the circumstances connected with the loss of the *Jason*. They were not seated there as if a charge had been preferred against the Captain and as if they had power either to convict or acquit him or his officers—nor were they there as Ministerial officers of his High Court, to commit them for trial; in either of which cases the advocate would have had a right to address the Commissioners on the merits, but when they were required to do nothing more than to enquire into the case, it would not answer any useful purpose that the advocate should address the Commissioners.

Mr. Brockman said.—That although no charge was preferred against the Captain and officers it was impossible that a Report could be furnished, which would not involve the character and reputation of the Captain and his officers and without a charge being eventually brought against him or some of them. The vessel was not a live creature, it could not move of itself nor be moved but by the will and orders of others. If it were found on a rock or a sand bank, the enquiry naturally would arise, how did it get there and by whose directions.

Mr. Clarke then observed, that from what had been urged by the advocate, the Commissioners saw no objection to allow him an opportunity to address them on the subject of the enquiry at which he had been present and the evidence connected with which he had the opportunity of hearing.

Mr. Brockman then proceeded to speak to the following effect.

He had just now made the observation that fortunately this was only the second case which had occurred here. But it was the first case in which he had had the honor of appearing. He was glad to remark that with one single exception, the parties had been treated with the greatest impartiality, kindness and courtesy and that was their character and reputation were at stake, they had had the fullest opportunity of being represented by Counsel. He was personally happy to observe this with only one exception. He submitted with all due deference that in this enquiry and in those of a similar character, where the legal adviser was one unskilled in nautical matters as he was, the officers placed on their trial ought to have been permitted to remain in Court. This was not a mere matter of courtesy but a matter of right; for he saw no difference between a Court Martial and the present investigation, nor between a trial conducted in the Magistrate's room and the enquiry conducted before the Commissioners. The very moment the Captain had been examined as a witness, he ought to have been allowed to remain in Court; to stand by his side and instruct him. Even a prisoner is allowed this. But this was not permitted in this case, because, it was alleged that those who had sworn to speak the truth the whole truth, would be intimidated by his presence. With these remarks and under a deep sense of the responsibility thrown upon him he would proceed to address himself to the evidence.

He hoped that the Commissioners would also feel the great responsibility they incurred and be impressed thereby with a deeper sense of arriving at a truthful conclusion.

It was not necessary for him to bring any nautical knowledge to bear in the case but he hoped to show that every thing that had been done by the Captain in managing the vessel had been done correctly and that all that could be done was done.

He proceeded to give a brief history of the case as follows:—

On the night of the 26th December last, a night which was very hazy, the vessel was nearing Madras. No observations had been taken up to the 22nd of that month. On the morning of the 27th when the vessel was nearing Madras, at four o'clock it was attempted to be stayed.

No land nor surf was seen until the vessel was in the act of wearing. (The evidence of the Captain and of eight others bearing on this point was then read.) Mr. Brockman then proceeded to observe that the evidence of Mauley contradicted the foregoing. This man, he observed, was possessed with a great idea of his nautical knowledge and on the first day of his examination fenced a good deal. Subsequently and when Mr. Brockman had learned the character of the man and cross-examined him on the next day, Mauley displayed a great antipathy to answer in a straightforward and honest way. His evidence on the 2nd day was contradictory and Mr. Brockman would observe, lying. In his cross-examination he contradicted himself and altered his statement. The evidence of Brown also he would observe was against that of the first nine witnesses above alluded to. Notwithstanding that Brown hears the noise of the breakers, he turns in as calmly and collectedly as if he were going to lay on a bed and goes down for half an hour to sleep in calm repose. This story, he submitted was simply incredible and contradicted by Staden and Mauley for all the time the vessel was in stays was 20 minutes. He remembers nothing but the fact that somebody cried out breakers, but he cannot recollect who it was or when he cried out.

The Captain this day reiterated the fact that the vessel was in stays but a few minutes. He observed that there was a marked contradiction between the evidence of Barry and Brown, one or other of whom alone could be believed and he submitted that the Commissioners would be disposed to accept the testimony of Barry. The statement of Brown that he was sleeping down below with the sound of the breakers ringing in his ears as a lullaby was utterly incredible.

As to the anchors being cleared, the Captain's evidence was that the anchors were ready. The examination of Rae and Mauley should, he observed, be read together, as the one gives orders to the other. The evidence of the one corroborates that of the other. Mr. Clayton's evidence was unshaken and perfectly clear that the anchors were ready the night before, and though not expressely so, yet he is corroborated about the starboard anchor by the other witnesses.—The evidence of James was to the same effect. The witness Staden who behaved in a very creditable manner and who was the model of a witness corroborated the evidence of the Captain that both anchors were ready before the vessel struck. Barry undertakes to tell the Court that Halleyhone one of the watchmen was so idiotic and so stupid as not to see anything, and his explanation is, that he Barry, being the man of the watch, he knew every thing.

As to the order to let go the anchor, there was no doubt from the evidence that this order was given. This appears from the explicit evidence of the Captain and of Mate which was to the effect that the vessel struck before the anchor could be let go. The evidence of the other witnesses was to the same effect. As to the possibility of letting the anchor go, there was none as all hands that were available were engaged in the endeavour to make her wear, and as appeared from the evidence of Mr. Clayton and others of the witnesses, there could have been no use in doing so.

Then as to the time in which all the mischief was done. From ½ past 4 A.M. to ½ to 5 A.M. was the culminating point of this vessel's misfortune, for at ½ past 5 she was ashore hard and fast. The mischief had occurred in half an hour.

In conclusion he would submit that there was evidence to show that all had been done that could be done and that all that was done was done correctly.

He further submitted that in dealing with this question, the Commissioners would bear in mind that the parties on their trial were a Captain of 22 years experience, another officer of 20 years, and the remainder officers of from 10 to 5 years experience and sailors of from 20 to 10 years.

With these facts before the Commissioners they were asked to believe that either from a want of nautical skill on the part of the Captain and his officers or from an infatuation or what would be worse from intention of which there was not a particle of evidence, that the Captain and his officers ran the ship ashore. He would submit rather that they should believe that the vessel having lost her screw and a strong current running with a N. Easterly wind, the vessel became utterly unmanageable and lost way past redemption. It was the tendency of the age to assign causes to talk of laws, which regulate the winds and to refer all to a first cause. But it would be more just and fair in the present instance to say without reference to the theory of cycles of calamities or attributing this calamity either to the carelessness of individuals or to natural causes, to refer it to circumstances beyond the control of the parties concerned.

He also reminded the Commissioners that their Report would give rise to and from the *substratum* of ulterior proceedings against parties absent. That the matter would not stop here, but that whether the officers of the vessel were acquitted or convicted, of carelessness, proceedings would be taken by or against other parties not then present. However he now left the matter with the utmost confidence in the hands of the Commissioners.

Mr. Clarke observed that he had listened with great interest to Mr. Brockman's remarks but he could give no opinion on the subject having merely to furnish a Report to Government.

One satisfaction he felt, that whatever opinion he entertained, that opinion if wrongly founded, could be overruled by parties better acquainted with the points on which this investigation rested. He was satisfied that his colleague Mr. Crowther from his past experience and great nautical knowledge would come to a just conclusion on the facts sworn to before the Commissioners.—*Madras Times, Jan. 24.*

NORTH-WEST PROVINCES.

IN our issue of Thursday, we gave notice of a meeting to be held on the following day, in this station, at the Metcalf Testimonial, to consider the best means of co-operating with the Executive Committee of the Lancashire Relief Fund in Calcutta. The call we regard with a regret approaching shame, was not responded to. The "meeting" was a failue. The painful circumstance is charitably, and, we heartily hope, correctly attributed to insufficient notice. It *must* be so. We cannot bring ourselves to entertain the idea that the absence of the Agra community is due to a want of sympathy with the starving and dying operatives. Can it be that the details of cruel sufferings borne with noble fortitude, which reach us mail after mail, are discredited? It cannot be possible that Anglo-Indians are callous to the bitter cries of despair that are echoed, week after week, to these shores; that they are unmindful of the position of innocent women and little children. In one word; are the experiences of 1857 already forgotten? We will not trust ourselves to say more on the subject.—*Delhi Gazette, Jan. 24.*

THE well-known Mr. Chisholm Anstey will owe a debt of gratitude to P., who in a late leader on female emigration, effects a happy union between the learned Barrister and a well-known lady philanthropist, who has done much good in the way spoken of.—Mrs. Chisholm.—now (according to P.'s version) "Mrs. Chisholm Anstey.—*Mofussilite, Jan. 23.*

WE have been informed that the last mail from England has brought out intelligence to the effect that Lieutenant Colonel Priestley will shortly be relieved of the onerous duties entailed by the command of the 42nd Royal Highlanders, and that Lieutenant Colonel Allan of the 25th Regiment is to be his successor. We cannot vouch for the accuracy of this report, but we can for its currency. And the probability in favor of its being true, is very strong.—*Id.*

THE YELVERTON MARRIAGE CASE.

(*From the Daily News, Jan. 23.*)

THE facts of the Yelverton case have been so often and so fully brought before the public that there is little temptation to comment on a tale so painful and so well worn. But, while they are complicated and inconsistent enough to render some diversity of opinion upon their import natural, it is curious to find that it is the very simple and limited question of law to which the case involves that it is made the subject of the wildest misstatement, and of the most preposterous demands. Grave writers represent, on the one hand, the laws of the three kingdoms as in conflict on this marriage; they tell us that Major Yelverton had till Thursday last one legitimate wife every where, but that now he has as regards Scotland a different one, and that the result may be to establish one to him in Ireland, another in Scotland, and a doubt as to either in England. We venture with confidence to assure the public that there is no such present position of affairs, and no possibility of such a result being arrived at in this case. Where no prior impediment exists, and where no local code of morality intervenes, every civilized nation agrees to accept as valid within its own territory a marriage celebrated beyond its limits in such forms as to be binding in the place of celebration. We in England are very familiar with the recognition in this country of the matrimony contracted, with whatever maimed rites, between natives of England at Gretna-green; and we all know (with the apparent exception of some public instructors) that when such a marriage is brought before a court in this country, all that it does is to inquire whether the ceremony was sufficient in the eye of the Scottish law. A similar rule is observed in the courts of both countries as regards an Irish marriage, and indeed it is universal wherever law is known. If, therefore, the *ci-devant* Miss Longworth should finally establish her marriage as valid either in Ireland or in Scotland, she will from that moment be regarded, not in that part of the realm alone, but in every other part of it, as the legitimate Mrs. Yelverton, and the circumstance that she should fail either in Ireland or Scotland will not prevent her obtaining the benefit even in the country in which she is worsted of her success before a sister jurisdiction. It so happens, however, that for the present no such diversity of result, immaterial as it would be, has occurred. An Irish Court has pronounced the Irish marriage effectual, and has even, upon the evidence adduced before it, declared the Scottish marriage to be proved. The Supreme Court in Scotland has declined to go into any question of the Irish marriage, but has declared that there has, in any case, been a legal marriage in Scotland. No doubt there still lies an appeal to the House of Lords, which in its plenitude of wisdom may reverse the findings of both Courts. But if it should leave only one of them standing, it will confirm the legal position of Miss Longworth as having been ever since 1857 and all over the world irrevocably entitled to the position of Major Yelverton's wife.

Such being the true state of the law, we need pay little attention to the frantic appeal made in some quarters to have a legislative cordon drawn round Scotland, so as to secure that the effect of her irregular forms of celebrating marriage shall not extend beyond her own borders. To do so would be to bring about the very evil which is erroneously declared to be conspicuous in the case under consideration, for it would make it really possible that a man might at the same time have one legal wife in England and a different one in Scotland —a state of things which might with much greater truth than the present be described as "barbarous," "unchristian, and contrary to all natural justice."

It may be that in the opinion of Englishmen in general this law of Scotland on the subject of marriage is objectionable. But if we cannot succeed in inducing our neighbours to change it, we must decline to punish ourselves and incur degradation in the face of Europe, by adopting a system which would sanction concubinage with the name of local matrimony, and introduce into Christian law the principles of a Turkish harem, subject only to the slight inconvenience of requiring the seraglio to be divided by the Tweed or the Irish Channel. Dismissing, then, further examination of this notable remedy, let us look at the actual circumstances of the case before us, with a view to discover whether any alteration in the law of a less extensive character might be advisable to prevent their recurrence.

The gist of the whole matter, regarded in this light, rests on the fact that the first marriage was concealed. It cannot be supposed that if it had reached the ears of the lady whom Major Yelverton wooed to be what we must now call his second wife, that in a chapel in Ireland her lover had gone through a marriage ceremony with another woman, who was still living; that he had brought her to Scotland, and, under whatever doubt of prior promise, had dwelt with her for months, and introduced her wherever they went as his wife, she would have suffered herself to fall a victim to his representations that all such acts meant nothing in the eye of the law. It is at least certain that if with her eyes thus open she had accepted his suit, the common verdict of mankind would have been that one who traded for her own matrimony on the hope that a prior connexion of this sort would be held mere concubinage deserved very little of public sympathy in any event. The practical question then is, did the Scottish irregular forms afford in this instance a mode of effecting temporary concealment such as but for them would not have existed? It is impossible to answer this question honestly in the affirmative. The records of our courts superabundantly prove that prior marriages may with the greatest ease be effected in spite of all the safeguards of our English law. A false oath before a registrar will any day procure a license for the immediate celebration of matrimony, and even the fullest proclamation of banns in church conveys no information as to the personal identity of those who thus comply with the letter of the law. There are absolutely no practical means, as the reports in trials for bigamy daily prove, by which it can be ascertained whether a man has been already privately married *in facie ecclesiæ*. Public reputation, or the remote chance of some one cognizant of the facts disclosing them in due time, is the only real portection in such a case, and these are admittedly quite as effectual in the case of a secret marriage in Scotland as they are in this country. The sole distinction between the operation of the two legal systems lies in the greater facility of legal proof with us if the first marriage should be discovered. But against this we are bound in fairness to weigh the disadvantage that it is gained by imposing forms which may in innocent cases lead, by accidental neglect or ignorance, to fatal results, and which in point of fact constantly need legislative interference for their remedy? We must also remember that Scotsmen argue that, even if bigamy is more frequent in Scotland than in England—a point which they refuse to admit—seduction under promise of marriage is very much repressed by the Scottish rule that such conduct shall establish a legal marriage. All these are very large and complicated questions, on which each nation may very fairly demand to be allowed to establish its own principles. All, however, that we are at present concerned with is to show that they are very little involved in the case now attracting public attention. It is the case of an ordinary seducer trying to wrest the laws of the country in which he finds himself for the moment, so as to indulge his passions without responsibility before man. He thought to effect his object in Ireland, his native country, and in Scotland, where he was temporarily quartered; but he might with equal ease, and perhaps more success, have adapted his measures to the law of this country. Inevitable misery to many is the result, but it is the result of his character; and no human laws can eradicate individual vice, or prevent its occasional triumph.

THE DISAPPOINTMENT OF GREECE.

(*From the Spectator, Dec. 13.*)

THE position of Greece at this moment is very like that of the pauper who, given a shilling, is ordered to spend it in tracts. Europe—a word which is beginning to mean England and France—has accepted the Greek revolution, recognized the Provisional Government, and informed the Greek population that the throne is theirs to give. Nevertheless, they are to give it exactly as they are bid. In the first place, there was a tacit understanding that the Greeks would accept a man of the royal caste, and would not introduce an outsider into the political hierarchy. Then, the Greeks, willingly conceding that principle, announced their resolution to elect Prince Alfred of England, and thought naturally that their choice would be ratified without much diplomatic ado. So complete, indeed, was the popular conviction that the people became too impatient to wait for the National Assembly, and according to the latest accounts, were, on the 7th of December, electing their favourite by a direct popular vote. This, however, did not suit any of the three greater Powers. France sulked and almost menaced; Russia withdrew her own candidate rather than supply any pretext for the English election; and England, though anxious that the Duc de Leuchtenberg should be withdrawn, after securing that end definitively refused her consent. Finally, all the three Powers agreed to recommend to the Greeks a new candidate in the person of Ferdinand of Coburg, widower of Donna Maria, and titular King of Portugal.

There is something in the whole transaction which jars rudely on liberal feeling. For the British Government to remain silent on the choice of Prince Alfred till Russia had withdrawn in alarm was, perhaps, an allowable stroke of diplomacy, though somewhat over adroit. A Russian Prince might have been dangerous to peace, and to upset him without a direct veto was an object worth descending to an intrigue. But that object attained, and England relieved by the disappointment of Greece, on what principle are we to dictate further? There is no objection whatever, that we know of, to the candidate named. King Ferdinand is by birth a Coburg, is only forty-six years of age, and from 1853 to 1855 governed the Portuguese with considerable firmness and judgment. Like the rest of his family he has allied himself with the Constitutional party, is neither bigot nor Ultramontane, and has a considerable share of capacity. But why should Greece be compelled to accept him unless Greece is so inclined? It is nonsense to say, as the diplomatists do, that there is no menace offered. The three Powers can cut off Greece from civilized society by simply ignoring her choice, can withhold the Ionian Islands for an indefinite time, and can, if coercion be necessary, demand the repayment of the loan of 1831. Greece must take their nominee, and the Powers in fact, accept a responsibility as great as when they selected King Otho. What for? They would say for the good of the Greeks, King Ferdinand being the man who will most exactly suit their need. What neighbour ever commenced an impertinent interference except for one's ultimate good? Even the purchase of tracts is ordered to avoid the waste of the shilling in gin. The right of choice, to be worth anything at all, involves the right to choose wrong, and whatever may be the case in theology, predestination and free-will are not in politics compatible. By naming a candidate accepted by them all the three Powers do in fact intervene, and give up once more the principle, which for the last five years has afforded some hope to the world. If England may name a King for Greece, why may not Austria name one for Naples? The fact of a vacancy makes no difference, or every Republic might be ordered to proceed at once to election. The Powers never interfered in France, though the fall of Louis Philippe frightened half Europe, and their legal right in Athens is the same as it is in Paris. Their sole justification is the preservation of peace, and peace, they themselves acknowledge can best be secured by allowing each country to develop in freedom its special national life. It is not two years since Earl Russell protested against referring every national question to the Powers, a principle in which he now gives his vote as a most influential member.

The difficulties is not yet over, for it is not quite certain that Greece will at once consent. King Ferdinand is a German, and the Greeks have had too good reason to believe that no German, whatever his qualities, will ever understand them. If their statesmen have the nerve to resist to the last, they may yet be allowed their own choice, for Greece, though weak in bayonets, has always one weapon to employ. She can throw a shell into Europe in the shape of the Eastern question. Let her distinctly make the election, offering as the alternative a Democratic Republic, and statesmen may yet change their views. The Conservative Courts would view almost with horror a republic in such a position, incessantly agitating for more territory, and liable to the influence of every Court with spare cash. Yet to coerce Greece by force of arms is a most difficult matter. She cannot be occupied, for no Power of the three will venture to trust the other, and she cannot well be blockaded without risk of her making a league with one. The only security against a premature attempt to realize the "grand idea," and therefore against a European war, is a King bound by his rank and family ties to traditional ideas of order. Let Greece but select a King with the alternative of him or none, and diplomacy may discover for the fiftieth time that it has overplayed its game.

Auction Announcements.

DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & CO.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 31st instant, Messrs. DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co. will sell by Public Auction, in their Rooms, a quantity of Grey Shirtings, and Longcloths, a few Bales of Twists, and Woollen Cloths, T. Cloths, &c.

DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co.

No. 10, Forbes Street, Bombay, 30th Jan., 1863.

CRAWFORD & Co., 3, Marine Street, Bombay.

USUAL AUCTION SALE.

On MONDAY, the 2nd February, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms—

700	Pieces	Grey Shirtings.
800	" "	Longcloths.
700	" "	Jaconets.
1000	" "	Mulmullams.

A few Bales Mule and Water Twist, &c.

AT 1 P.M.

A second hand Shigram.

Bombay, 30th January 1863. CRAWFORD & Co.

MESSRS. FRANCIS & CO.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION.

Patent folding Bedstead, Do. Chairs, fitted with strong canvas.
Millinery, consisting of Muslin and Lace Shawls.
Colored Cashmere, of varieties, Black Silk Alpacca, Portmanteaus, Dressing Cases, Railway Companions, &c.
Saddlery, by MacNaghten of Glasgow.
Wall Paper Hangings.
Cordage, about 80 Coils Hemp Rope.
Carriage Linings, Oil Carpets for Floor and Staircases.
Wire Netting, suitable for Garden enclosures.
Rich Gold Cravat Rings and Pins.
Plated and Bronzed Argand Lamps, of 1, 2, 3 and 4 lights, by A. J. Nash & Co., of London, guaranteed.
Breakfast Services, for 12.
Superior Hair Oil, in large and small bottles, at Rs. 9 and Rs. 6 per doz. Cod Liver Oil, in large and small Bottles, and Bailey's Hair Wash.
De Jongh's Cod Liver Oil.

N. B.—Messrs. Ritchie, Steuart & Co. have kindly permitted us to state that reference may be made to them.

FRANCIS & Co.

Forbes Street, Bombay, 30th January 1863.

LONDON HOUSE.—Watch-makers, Jewellers, Opticians, and Engravers.

Musical Box, with Drums and Bells, playing the following Airs. Size, 21 l. 9 b. 8 d.

1. Olga. Valse No. 1.
2. La Suive. Chomr-sonner Clairons.
3. Cheer Boys cheer.
4. La Somnanbula. In Elozia Non Whoe rosa.
5. Etiquette Mazurka.
6. The night march of the Volunteers.
7. Bonnie Dundee.
8. Rule Britannia.

Gold Wristlets, Brooches, Earrings, Necklets, Sleepers, Watch Hooks, Swivels, Rings, Lockets, Keys, Alberts, Guards, Studs, Keepers.

Gold and Silver English and Geneva Watches, from Rs. 25 to 200, all guaranteed.

Jewellery, of all discriptions made and repaired; Musical boxes cleaned and repaired with the greatest care.

Improved Compound Magneto-Electric Machine, for Medical purposes.

Patent Moderator Table Lamps.
Candle Sticks and Shades.
Cruet Stands, Butter Pots, Nickel Silver Breakfast Sets, and Silver Butter Knives.
Opera Glasses, Jet Jewellery, Thimbles, Silver Brooches, Silver Christening, Regatta and Rifle Match Cups, Silver Albert and Neck Chains, Silver Butter Knives, Rs. 5 to 7, Spectacles, Eye Glasses, Master Masons and Past Masters' Jewels, Aprons, and Sashes, Ribbons, Skins, Silk, &c., for making up Aprons, &c. &c.

Terms—Cash.

Orders from Outstations strictly attended to, if accompanied with draft or reference for payment in Bombay.

THORNHILL, BROTHERS & Co.,
Watch, Chronometer, and Clock-makers, Jewellers, Opticians, and Engravers.

N.B.—Watches cleaned and repaired by a first-class European Watch-maker, and guaranteed for 12 months after repair.

Bombay, Established, 1851.

BOMBAY CIVIL LIST, as the same stood on the 16th December 1862, showing the names and designations of the Civil, Military, and Uncovenanted Servants of Government in the Political, Revenue, Revenue Survey, Financial, Judicial, General, Ecclesiastical, Educational, and Public Works Departments, Lists of H. M. Justices of the Peace, &c. &c. Now ready. Price Rs. 1-8.

Bombay Gazette Office, 27, Apollo Street.

Business Announcements.

MRS. HERN, Milliner and Dress-maker, No. 3, Medow Street, Fort.

DORABJEE HORMUSJEE, Milliner, No. 20, Medow Street, Fort.—Always on hand a choice selection of Millinery, &c. Just received, a fresh consignment of Fancy Millinery, ex *Windsor Castle* and *Her Majesty*.

FOR SALE.—A second-hand GERMAN PIANO-FORTE, in excellent condition, with Stool complete. Price Rs. 400. McCOMBIE & WRIGHT.

MRS. LAKE has the pleasure to inform the Ladies of Bombay and those at Outstations that she has just received ex *Empress of India*, *Windsor Castle*, and *Overland*, a large and well selected assortment of *Fashionable Millinery* of every description, consisting of—

BALL DRESSES, in *Tulle, Lace, Blonde, Tarlaton, Silk*, &c. &c.
CHINEE Striped and figured "*Silk Dresses.*"
Rich *Evening* Silks and Grenadines.
Colored *Grenadine*, and Barège Dresses.
Colored Embroidered Muslins.
Plain and Sprigged Grenadine Muslins.
White Fancy Muslin and Tarlaton Dresses.
White Brilliants and Jaconets for Morning Dresses.
Colored Brilliants and Jaconets for Morning Dresses.
Mousseline de soi Dresses.
White and Colored Tarlatons.
Coloured Mohair Dresses and *Burnous to match.*
Chinee Sprigged Muslin Dresses.
White, Black, and Colored Glacé Silks.
Black and White Lace Flouncing.
Lawn and Muslin Linings for Dresses.
Plain Book Muslin.
Colored Cloth for Ladies' Mantles (warm).
Warm Material for Dresses &c. for Ladies proceeding Home.
Black and White *Lace Shawls.*
Black Llama Burnouses.
White and Colored Llama *Shawls.*
White Llama Burnouses.
Black Silk Mantles, and *Opera Cloaks.*
Black Silk Paletots.
Rich Cloaks and *Hoods for Infants.*
Dress Bonnets, in Tulle, Silk, Blonde, Chip, Crêpe, &c. &c.
Plain and *Figured Grenoline Bonnets.*
Embroidered French Cambric *Handkerchiefs.*
Embroidered Muslin and Lace Sets, *Collar* and *Sleeves.*
Black and White Maltese *real Lace Lappets.*
Black and White Spotted Tulle *Falls.*
Black, Brown, and Colored *Hair Nets.*
Fancy, Gilt, and Caroline *Buckles.*
Black, White, and Figured *Spotted Nets.*
"*Victoria*" and "*Empress*" Skeleton Petticoats.
Valenciennes, Maltese, and Imitation *Laces.*
Rich Fancy Fans.
Black and Colored Silk Velvet.
Jet and Gold Ornaments.
Plain Hemmed French *Cambric* and *Lace Pocket Handkerchiefs.*
Black, White and Colored Kid Gloves (Ladies).
Exhibition Sashes.
Exhibition Chimisettes.
Exhibition Chip Bonnets.
Warm *Shawls* and *Cloaks.*
Lace Leaves and *Wreaths for Bonnets.*
Tassels, Trimmings, Ribbons, Flowers, and Feathers, &c.
Book Muslin and Jaconet Embroidery.
Black, White, and Colored Sewing Cotton.
Aluminium, Steel, and Enamel Ornaments.
Patent Frilling for Children's Dresses.
Rich Ostrich and Fancy Feathers.
Fancy Hats, richly trimmed, with "*Feathers* and "Flowers."
Boys' and Girls' Hats, in great variety.
Wreaths and *Head Dresses* of the *Latest Fashions.*
Gold Tiaras.
Garnitures in flowers, for *Ball Dresses.*
Ladies' Corsets.
Hair Plaits.
Dress Preservers.
Colored *Fruit* for Hats.
Colored Gimps.

FOR WEDDINGS.

Bridal Bonnets and *Wreaths.*
Dresses in Tulle, Lace, Tarlatan, Silk, &c.
Tulle and Lace Bridal Squares.
Lace and Muslin Collars and Sleeves.
Lace Pocket Handkerchiefs.

FOR MOURNING.

Paramatta and Mohair (double width).
Black Grenadine and Barège.
Black Glacé Silks.
Black Grenadine Shawls and Burnouses.
White and Black Crêpe Sets, Collar and Sleeves.
Black Shawls and Silk Stockings.
Black Fans, Jet Ornaments.
Plain Hemmed Muslin Sets, Collar and Sleeves.
Half Mourning Muslins and Grenadine.
Half Mourning Check Silk Dresses.
Black and Grey Flowers.
Black Gimps &c. &c. &c.
Hours of Business from 9 A.M. to 7 P.M.

Orders from outstations must be accompanied by a Remittance or reference for Payment in Bombay or no notice can be taken of them.

No. 7, Byculla Road, Bombay, November 1862.

MRS. HERN, MILLINER AND DRESS MAKER, 3, Medow Street, Fort. Begs to intimate that she has just received several cases of

NEW GOODS,

consisting of Trimmed and Untrimmed Crinoline and Straw Bonnets and Hats for Ladies and Children, made up Bonnets, Infant's Hats and Hats, Feather Tufts.

A nice assortment of Flowers, Ribbons, Bonnet Caps, Black and White Tulle Falls, Velvet Head-dresses, Coroucts ornamented with Steel.

A choice Assortment of Wreath and Bouquets.

Plain and Fancy Silks," Bright, Black and White ditto, Plain and Fancy Mohairs, Etoile Gauze and Fancy Grenadines, suitable for Dinner and Evening wear, Organdi Muslins Printed Cambrics, Warm Dresses for ladies going "home" in fine Linsey Woolsey, Brochè, Brochè Crossover and Brochè Genippes

Long Jean made up Skirts, also Morning Wrappers and Jackets, Zouave Jackets, and Bodies in Muslin and Silk Andalusian Vests.

Corsets and Expansion Shirts.

Maltese Sets Sleeves and Collars, Maltese ditto Cuffs and Collars, Muslin ditto Sleeves and Collars, Linen Cuffs and Collars;

White and all the new Colors in Tarlatans, White fine Swiss and Spotted Book Muslins, Black and White Plain and Figured Brussels Netts, Black Lace Tunics, Gold Spotted Bland for Ball Dresses, Tulle Berthes, Parisian Fans.

BRIDAL WREATHS, &c.

Bouquets, Flowers and Favors, Veils in Limerick Honiton and Tulle.

BRIDAL BONNETS.

White Lace Flouncing, Embroidered and Lace Trimmed Handkerchiefs, Plain ditto, White and Colored Llama Shawls, White and Black Grenadine square Shawls, Fancy Checked and Striped Llama Shawls; Grenadine Cloaks and material for making up ditto, Black Glace Mantles, Spanish, Lace Shawls and Mantles.

FAMILY MOURNING.

Black soft Patent Crêpe, fine Black Paramatta Norwick and French Barèges Damasse and French Merino, Black Grenadine for Cloaks, Crêpe Trimmings, Crêpe Sets Collars and Sleeves, Crêpe Falls and Veils, Black Shawls, Crêpe and Crinoline Bonnets. Jet Brooches and Buckles.

Air-tight Japan Tea Boxes.

Particular attention given to Wedding and Mourning orders

No orders can be attended to, unless containing a remittance for Goodss required, or reference in Bombay.

November, 1862.

MISCELLANEOUS TOOLS, &c.—BASSETT AND WOOD, late W. H. WOOD & Co. beg to inform their Customers of the arrival of *Large Stock of Tools of all kinds*, amongst which they mention the following:—

		Rs.	as.
Turning Chisels, ¼ to 1¼ inch	per set	10	0
Do. Gouges, ¼ to 1¼ "	"	10	0
Assorted Handles for above	per doz.	5	0
Ship Slicers or Chisels, 4 inch	each	6	0
Do. do. do. 2½ "	"	4	0
Galvanized Iron Buckets	per doz.	12	0
File Handles, with Brass Ferules	per 100	15	0
Garden Shears	each	5	0
Do. Hedge Shears	As. 12 to 2	3	0
Do. Switchers for lopping Hedges, &c. &c.	each	3	0
Do. Pruning Hooks and Saws	"	3	12
Do. Hoes	"	0	12
Do. do. do.	Rs. 1 and 1	1	8
Do. Dutch Hoes, 5 inch	each	1	0
Do. do. do. 6 "	"	1	2
Do. do. do. 7 "	"	1	4
Do. do. do. 8 "	"	1	8
Do. Bill Hooks, Double Edge, No. 1	per doz.	19	0
Do. do. do. do. No. 2	"	21	0
Do. do. do. do. No. 3	"	23	0
Do. do. Single Edge, No. 1	"	18	0
Do. do. do. do. No. 2	"	20	0
Do. do. do. do. No. 3	"	22	0
Locks, Pad, No. 1, 2½ inch	per doz.	8	8
Do. do. do. 3 "	"	9	8
Do. do. do. 3½ "	"	12	0
Do. do. do. 4 "	"	15	0
Do. do. do. N. 2, 2½ "	"	7	0
Do. do. do. 3 "	"	10	8
Do. do. do. 3½ "	"	15	8
do. do. do. 4 "	"	19	8
Do. Brass do. No. 1, 1½ "	"	6	8
Do. do. do. 2 "	"	8	0
Do. do. do. 2½ "	"	13	0
Do. do. do. No. 2, 1½ "	"	7	0
Do. do. do. 2 "	"	9	0
Do. do. do. 2½ "	"	12	0
Jack Smoothing, and Trying Planes, Cast Steel Twisted			
Gimlets, Carpenters' Squares from 3 inch to 18 inch, Hammers of all kinds.			
Lamps for the Portico, fitted for Gas Oil	each	80	0
Do. with Lamp-posts	"	100	0
Very best Copal Varnish	per gallon	12	0
Boxes, Dispatch, Japanned	each	19	0
Do. do. do.	"	21	0
Do. do. do. Ornamental	"	24	0
Books, Copying, Foolscap size, 500 pages	"	10	0
Do. do. do. 1000 "	"	14	0
Do. do. Letter size, 500 "	"	9	0
Do. do. do. 1000 "	"	12	0
Oiled Sheets for the Above, Demy size	per sheet	0	2
Drying do. do. do.	per doz.	0	12
Copying Ink, Waterlow's	per quart	2	8
Do. Presses, Foolscap size	each	10	0
Do. do. Letter do.	"	50	0
Letter Scales, with Ounce and Tolah weights	"	10	0
Faber's Ever-pointed Pencils	"	1	0
Do. do. do. Leads	per box	0	8
Do. Cedar Pencils, equal to the best drawing pencils	per doz.	1	8
Magnum Bonum Pens	per box of 12	0	10
Gold Pocket Pen Nibs, all kinds	each	0	2
Pewter Ink Stands of all sizes	from As. to 12	3	0
Blotting Paper, Red, White, and Buff	per Ream	14	8
Best Mahogany T squares, 3 feet	each	7	0
Do. do. do. 3 feet 6 inches	"	8	4
Best Cast Steel Straight Edges	per foot	2	12
Elliott's Mathematical Instruments	per shil